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Magazine Series.] SEPTEMBER, 1874. [Vol. 1, No. 1.

Our Living and Our Dead:

DEVOTED TO

NORTH CAROLINA,

Her Past, Present and Future.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

North Carolina Branch Southern Historical Society.

CONTENTS:

Historical Department.

Official Report of Kentucky Campaign, Summer 1862, by Gen. Braxton Bragg, 3
Official Report from Battle Cedar Run to Shepherdstown, by Gen. James Lane, 16
Death of Gen. Pettigrew, (Wilmington Journal,) by Louis H. Young, ... 29
Address before Fayetteville Ind. Co. (81st Anniversary,) Maj. J. C. McRae, .. 32
The Confederate Dead, (Poetry,) by Maj. Jno. W. Moore, ... 39
The Red Infantry, (Poetry,) by Harry Lightheart, ... 40
Extracts from Private Correspondence of Gen. L. O'B. Branch, ... 41
Diary of a Young Lady, (Sept. and Oct. 1862,) 42
Editorial, &c, ... 45

Descriptive and Statistical Department.

Trade of Wilmington in 1815, by Joshua Potts, ... 50
Trade of Wilmington in 1843, by Robert W. Brown, ... 55
County of Caswell in 1810, by Bartlett Yancey, ... 60

Educational Department.

Proceedings of N. C. Educational Association, July 1873, ... 65
Address of the President, the Hon. W. H. Battle, ... 65
Essay, the relation of the Churches to Public Education, by Prof. W. G. Simmons, 70
Essay on Industrial Education, by Hon. Jno. W. Norwood, ... 74
Discipline of the School, ... 80
Relation of Education to Labor, ... 84
Present Condition of Education among the Working Classes, ... 86
Editorial, &c, ... 89

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S. D. POOL, Editor.

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OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD;

DEVOTED TO

NORTH CAROLINA---HER PAST, HER PRESENT AND HER FUTURE.

OFFICIAL ORGAN N. C. BRANCH

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. I:

SEPTEMBER, 1874, TO FEBRUARY, 1875.

PUBLISHED AT RALEIGH, N. C.

S. D. POOL. EDITOR.

Stephen D. Pool served as State Supt of Public Instruction from Jan 1875 to July 1876. Having obtained a considerable sum of the Peabody Fund given to NC. that year to his own knowledge was in payment for a home & lot in Raleigh his party friends here to resign & Gov. Brogden appointed John Pool, a cousin of Stephen D. to fill out the six months of the unexpired Term.

Report of Supt. Public Instruction
1874 pp. 413-414.

Referred to by Judge Settle on his school at Lexington — says he would give the name of one democratic Supt — the late Superintendent of Public Instruction

Annals Life Times p. 155.

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Our Living and Our Dead;

DEVOTED TO

NORTH CAROLINA—HER PAST, HER PRESENT AND HER FUTURE.

Official Organ North Carolina Branch Southern Historical Society.

VOL. I.] SEPTEMBER, 1874. [No. 1.

Report made by General Bragg of the Kentucky Campaign, and of the Battle of Chickamauga.

WILMINGTON, August 4, 1874.

COL. S. D. POOL: Dear Sir:--As I promised, I send you the Reports made by General Bragg, of the Kentucky Campaign, and of the Battle of Chickamauga.

Had Gen. Bragg been born in the "Old Dominion" I am of opinion that he would be classed somewhat higher by the people of that State than he is now, and North Carolinians would have then rendered him justice, which they have not done, as a son of their own State.

The writer of this knows, and has long known Gen. Bragg. He thinks it is about time that history and the facts of history should vindicate him and his military fame.

Where so appropriate to begin as in his native State?

Note the results of the Kentucky campaign. Note the failures to obey orders, especially at Perryville and after the Battle of Chickamauga, and the enemies approach preceding the battle of Chicamauga, by which the complete overthrow of Rosecranz's army was prevented. Notice Longstreet's failure to strike, when a blow from him would have destroyed the Federal forces in Chattanooga. Notice Bragg's opinion of that gallant soldier, Hood, as he calls him the "Model Soldier."

Respectfully, CATO.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
May 20, 1863.

SIR:—Constant occupation, and the absence of my records during the active service in this quarter, have prevented until now, a full narrative of the events, incident to the campaign of this army last autumn, in Tennessee and Kentucky.

Early in July 1862, under instructions, a division of troops, under Major Gen. McCown was sent from my headquarters at Tupelo, Mississippi, to the department of East Tennessee. In the latter part of that month, it became evident we were being pressed there by a heavy corps of the enemy, sent from Corinth under Maj. Gen. Buell. This movement threatened the very heart of our country, and was destined unless checked immediately, to sever o. r main line of connection between the East and the West.

At this time, the army in Mississippi had much improved in health and strength, and had progressed rapidly in discipline, organization, and instruction. Leaving a sufficient force, I determined to move to Chattanooga, oppose this dangerous combination of the enemy, and if practicable, drive him from our important provision country in North Alabama, Middle Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Early in August, the infantry force for this purpose, four divisions—was concentrated near Chattanooga, and awaited the arrival of the artillery, cavalry and baggage train, which necessarily moved across the country by land. Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith commanding the Department of East Tennessee, met me by invitation in Chattanooga, and most generously placed his whole command at my disposal. It was soon determined upon his suggestion, that all his force should be used to operate upon the enemy's left at Cumberland Gap; and he was requested to confer with Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall commanding in Southwestern Virgina, with whom he was already in correspondence, to secure his co-operation also in the movement. After returning to Knoxville, Gen. Smith asked for further assistance; and two fine brigades under Brig. Gen. P. R. Cleburne and Col. Preston Smith were sent to him in addition to the division, which had gone from Tupelo.

The balance of my immediate command, the Army of Mississippi, divided between Maj. Gens. Polk and Hardee, made every preparation, and awaited only its baggage train and artillery to cross the Tennessee river, and enter upon its perilous and arduous campaign over the mountains dividing East and Middle Tennessee. The movement of the artillery and wagons across the mountain region of North Alabama, having been successfully accomplished, late in August, we commenced crossing the river at Chattanooga, with very limited means.

The enemy with a largely superior force, occupied the lines of the railroads from Decatur to Bridgeport, Alabama, from Decatur to Nashville, and from Nashville to Stevenson, with large detatched commands at McMinnville and Cumberland Gap.

Having crossed the river at Chattanooga, the column took up its march on the 28th of August, over Waldron's Ridge and the Cumberland Mountain for Middle Tennessee. Maj. Gen. Smith had already passed through North Eastern Tennessee, and gained the rear of Cumberland Gap, held by the enemy in strong force, well fortified.

Leaving a sufficient force to hold the enemy in observation, his dislodgment being considered impracticable, he moved as authorized with the balance of his command on Lexington, Ky. This rich country, full of supplies, so necessary to us, was represented to be occupied by a force,

which could make but feeble resistance. How well and successfully that duty was performed, has already been reported by Gen. Smith. His complete victory over the enemy at Richmond, Kentucky, and his occupation of Lexington, rendered it necessary for me to intercept Gen. Buell now rapidly moving towards Nashville, or to move towards the right so as to secure a junction with Gen. Smith when necessary. On reaching Middle Tennessee, it was found that the enemy's main force, by use of railroads and good turnpikes, had concentrated in Nashville, and was strongly fortified. With a heavy demonstration against this position, my force was thrown rapidly to Glasgow, Kentucky, and to my great satisfaction, reached that point, on the 13th of September, before any portion of the enemy passed Bowling Green. As soon as my object was discovered, they moved in haste, by railroad and turnpike, but reached Bowling Green only in time to find we had seized and held both roads near Cave City. An assault on the enemy's superior force, well fortified at Nashville gave no promise of success, whilst any movement for that purpose, would have enabled him to throw his whole force rapidly to his rear, thus rendering certain the capture or destruction of Gen. Smith's small command at Lexington, whereas, by the flank movement adopted, the enemy's communications were secured.

Without firing a gun, we had also compelled the evacuation of all Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, south of the Cumberland.

Prepared to assail Buell's forces, should he attempt to pass north, I determined to rest my jaded troops at Glasgow, where some subsistence was to be had. Whilst thus engaged, I learned that the commander of my outpost brigade at Cave City, had advanced upon, and assailed the enemy's fortified position at Mumfordsville (the railroad and pike crossing at Green river), and after a gallant fight against largely superior numbers, had been repulsed with considerable loss. Unwilling to allow the impression of a disaster to rest on the minds of my men, the force was rapidly prepared, and our marched renewed on the evening of the 15th with a very scanty supply of provisions.

Hardee's wing moved by Cave City, direct upon Mumfordsville, and Polk by the Bear Wallow road, crossed the river some miles to the right, and gained the enemy's rear in the afternoon of the 16th.

An immediate demand for the surrender of the garrison was made, and after a few hours negotiation, an unconditional submission was obtained. We secured 4267 prisoners, 10 pieces of artillery, 5000 small arms, and a proportional quantity of ammunition, horses, mules and military stores.

This surrender having been received and completed on the 17th of September dispositions were made for an attack from Gen. Buell's main force, supposed to be advancing on our rear from Bowling Green. Efforts were made to draw him to an attack by manœuvring a division in his front, whilst our main force held position south of the entrenchments on Green river. I failed to accomplish this object. With my effective force present, reduced by sickness, exhaustion, and the recent affair, before the entrenchments at Mumfordsville, to half that of the enemy, I could not prudently afford to attack him there in his selected position.

Should I pursue him further towards Bowling Green, he might fall back to that place, and behind his fortifications.

Reduced at the end of four days, to three days rations, and in a hostile country utterly destitute of supplies, a serious engagement brought on anywhere in that direction could not fail, whatever its results, to materially cripple me. The loss of a battle would be eminently disastrous. I was well aware also, that he had a practicable route by way of Morgantown or Brownsville, to the Ohio river, and thence to Louisville. We were therefore compelled to give up the object, and seek for subsistence. Orders were sent for a supply train from our depot at Lexington, to meet us at Bardstown, and the march was commenced for the latter place. Instructions had been given Gen. Smith, for a simultaneous movement of the columns at Lexington to Shelbyville, that combined operations might be undertaken immediately against Louisville. Orders had also been given for a close observation on the enemy at Cumberland Gap, and that he should be intercepted in any attempt to escape. On my arrival at Bardstown, I learned from Maj. Gen. Smith, then at Lexington, that the enemy was moving from Cumberland Gap, endeavoring to escape by the valley of Sandy river in Eastern Kentucky, and that he had sent his whole available force in pursuit. A sufficient force to prevent this escape, and to hold the enemy in check there, and afterwards to compel his surrender, had been ordered and was confidently expected from another quarter, to have followed General Smith's movement, in time for this purpose. Circumstances, unknown to me in our then isolated position, and over which I could not exercise control, had prevented this consummation so confidently relied on, and so necessary for our success. The delay necessarily resulting from this pursuit of the enemy by Gen. Smith, prevented a junction of our forces, and enabled General Buell to reach Louisville, before the assault could be made upon that city.

The troops at Bardstown, much jaded and foot sore from the long and arduous march, were placed in position for rest and recuperation, during the absence of the column from Lexington. Having made all need ul arrangements for them, ordered our supplies transferred to a position selected for a general depot near Bryantsville, and provided for opening a line of communication through Cumberland Gap, I left Bardstown on the 28th for Lexington, to confer with Gen. Smith, and inform myself fully as to our condition, and the resources of the country. Maj. Gen. Polk left at Bardstown in command, was directed, if pressed by a force too large to justify his giving battle, to fall back in the direction of the new depot near Bryantsville, in front of which I proposed to concentrate for action.

Arriving in Lexington on the 1st of October, I met the Provisional Governor of the State, who had previously been invited to accompany me, and arranged for his installation at the Capitol on the 4th.

The available forces of Gen. Smith, just returned to Lexington, was ordered immediately to Frankfort. Finding but little progress had been made in the transfer of our accumulated stores from Lexington, and learning of a heavy movement of the enemy from Louisville, I ordered Maj. Gen. Polk in writing, dated, "Lexington, 1 o'clock, P. M., October 2nd,"

and sent by two routes,—"to move from Bardstown with his whole available force by way of Bloomfield towards Frankfort, to strike the enemy in flank and rear," and informed him, that Gen. Smith would attack in front.

When received at Bardstown on the 3rd, the General submitted this order, which is not mentioned in his Report, (see Exhibit No. 1) to a council of Wing and Divisions, and determined to move as originally instructed by me on leaving Bardstown. Fortunately, notice of this determination, reached me at Frankfort, in time to prevent the movement against the enemy's front, by Gen. Smith, but it necessitated an entire change in my plans,—the abandonment of the capital, and the partial uncovering and ultimate loss of our stores at Lexington.

Not doubting that some imperative necessity unknown to me, existed with the General for departure from instructions, I conformed at once to his movements, and put Gen. Smith's command in motion, to form the junction further south, still covering the supplies at Lexington, as far as practicable. Proceeding rapidly to Harrodsburg myself, I was met there by Maj. Gen. Polk, on the 6th October, with the head of the column which had marched from Bardstown on the 3rd. After a full and free conference with the General, my first views remained unchanged, and as he reported to me at midnight of the 6th of October, when enclosing a written report from Maj. Gen. Hardee, "that he did not regard the enemy in large strength near there," (see Exhibit No. 2) I renewed early on the morning of the 7th, the orders to concentrate all the forces in front of the depot at Lexington, (see Exhibit No. 3).

But before this order was put in full operation, information was received, that the enemy in limited force, was pressing upon Gen. Hardee at Perryville;—that he was nowhere concentrated against us, but was moving by separate columns; his right was near Lebanon, a corps in front of Perryville; and his left, two entire corps, extending by way of Macksville to Frankfort,—a line of at least sixty miles. This presented an opportunity, which I promptly seized of striking him in detail. Accordingly, written orders were given to Maj. Gen. Polk, dated, "Harrodsburg, Oct. 7th, 5:40 P. M." (see Exhibit No. 4) "to move Cheatham's Division now at Harrodsburg, back to Perryville, and to proceed to that point himself, attack the enemy immediately, rouse him, and then move rapidly to join Maj. Gen. Smith," as before ordered; and it was added, "No time should be lost in this movement." Meanwhile during the same day I had received repeated and urgent applications from Gen. Smith, (near Frankfort), by express, representing the enemy to be in strong force in his immediate front, and earnestly asking for reinforcements. Accordingly Withers' Division had been detatched and sent to him, (before receipt by me of the information from Perryville), and was already far on the way thither, at the time when the movement to Perryville was ordered; and this will account for my being without the benefit of this division in the battle which ensued next day at the latter place.

Maj. Gen. Polk arrived at Perryville with Cheatham's Division, before midnight of the 7th and the troops were placed by Gen. Hardee in the line of battle, previously established. Our forces now in this position,

consisted of three divisions of infantry, about 14,500, and two brigades of cavalry, about 1500. To this the enemy opposed one corps—Gilbert's—about 18,000 strong. Information reached me during the evening and night of the 7th at Harrodsburg, which indicated that no attack could be made on Gen. Smith's command the next day, and I immediately changed my purpose to join him, and determined to go to Perryville.

From unofficial sources, I was lead to fear the existence of serious misapprehension in regard to the strength of the enemy's forces near Perryville, as well as to the location of our supplies, supposed to be at Bryantsville, when in truth, but two days rations for the army had yet reached that point.

Having ordered the attack, and that no time should be lost, I was concerned at not hearing the commencement of the engagement early in the morning, but was much relieved for the time by receiving from Gen. Polk a note dated, "Perryville, 6 A. M., Oct. 8th, 1862," informing me that the enemy's pickets commenced firing at daybreak, and that he should bring on the engagement vigorously, [see Exhibit No. 5.]

To my surprise, however, no gun was heard, and on my arrival about 10 A. M., I was informed that it was determined not to attack but to assume the "defensive offensive." After a hasty reconnoisance and consultation, orders were given for some changes, deemed necessary in the line of battle a portion of it being withdrawn was restored, and Maj. Gen. Polk was ordered to bring on the engagement. Impatient at the delay, after this order, I dispatched a staff officer to repeat it to the General, and soon thereafter, I followed in person, and put the troops in motion.

Maj. Gen. Buell, commanding the forces, then in our immediate front, in his official report, says, "I had somewhat expected an attack early in the morning, on Gilbert's corps, whilst it was isolated." These delays had postponed the action, until it was now past noon, and a second corps of the enemy—18,000—had reached the field.

"The general officers at the meeting about day-light," (see Gen. Polk's report) who resolved on this delay, must have acted without correct information, and in ignorance, that my orders were urgent and imperative for the attack; moreover I was within one hour's ride, and was not consulted or informed.

The action having at length commenced, was fought by our troops with a gallantry and persistent determination to conquer, which the enemy could not resist, and though he was largely more than two to our one, he was driven from the field with terrible loss. Night closed the operations, just as a third corps of the enemy threw the head of its column against our left flank. We had entire possession of the battle-field with thousands of the enemy's killed and wounded, several batteries of artillery, and 600 prisoners. For the details of this action, so creditable to our arms, I refer to the reports of subordinate commanders, herewith forwarded. In the progress of the engagement, we had advanced so far as to expose our left flank to the third corps just arrived from the direction of Lebanon. I therefore caused our line, which rested upon the field till midnight, to fill back to its original position.

Assured that the enemy had concentrated his three corps against us,

and finding that our loss had already been quite heavy in the unequal contest against two, I gave the orders to fall back at daylight on Harrodsburg, and sent instructions to Maj. Gen'l Smith, to move his command to form a junction with me at that place. There I again offered the enemy battle, which he declined, and moved to possess himself of my line towards Cumberland Gap. My whole force was accordingly retired on the 11th upon Bryantsville. There the enemy again declined to advance upon me, but occupied himself in the destruction of the numerous mills and other sources from which we drew our only supply of breadstuffs. There was no accommodation of this essential article at any point except Lexington, which had been now lost, though the country afforded an immensity of grain. The necessary concentration of my forces rendered accommodation from the small country mills impracticable, and our supply was reduced to only four days rations.

To attack and rout an enemy, largely superior in numbers, (for simply to cripple him would not suffice), or to evacuate the country, in which we could no longer subsist, was now an imperative necessity. Moreover, I was informed, that still another force was moving on my right flank, from Cincinnati, in addition to the overwhelming one, with which I was already contending. The season of autumnal rains was approaching; the rough and uneven roads leading over the stupendous mountains of Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, to and through Cumberland Gap, would then become utterly impassable to an army. Should I remain till then, and meet with a reverse, the army would be lost. Had the foregoing consideration permitted a doubt to remain in my mind, as to the course of duty, it would have been entirely removed upon receipt of the intelligence of our disasters in North Mississippi, by which the whole country in our rear was left open to the enemy's victorious forces there. Accordingly all necessary arrangements were made and the troops put in motion by two columns, under Maj. Gen'ls Polk and Smith, on the 13th October, for Cumberland Gap. After a rapid march, with some privations in the absence of baggage trains which had been sent ahead, we passed the Gap with immaterial loss from 19th to 24th Oct. The column of Maj. Gen'l Polk was vigorously pursued by the enemy for several days, but was so successfully protected by the cavalry, under the admirable management of Cols. Wheeler and Martin, that but little annoyance was felt. Though compelled to yield to largely superior numbers and fortuitous circumstances, a portion of the valuable territory from which we had driven the enemy,—the fruits of the campaign were very large and have had a most important bearing upon our subsequent military operations here and elsewhere. With a force, enabling us at no time to put more than 40,000 men of all arms, and in all places in battle, we had redeemed North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, and recovered possession of Cumberland Gap, the gateway to the heart of the Confederacy. We had killed, wounded and captured no less than 25,000 of the enemy, taken over 30 pieces of artillery, 17,000 small arms, some 2,000,000 cartridges for the same, destroyed some hundreds of wagons, and brought off several hundreds more with their teams and harness complete; replaced our jaded cavalry horses by a fine mount; lived two

months upon supplies, wrested from the enemy's possession; secured material to clothe the army; and finally subsistence from the redeemed country, to support not only the army but also a large force of the Confederacy to the present time.

In four weeks after passing Cumberland Gap on this memorable and arduous campaign, jaded, hungry and ragged, (as necessarily incidental to that service), this noble army was found with serried ranks in front of the enemy at Nashville, better organized, better disciplined, better clothed and fed, in better health and tone, and in larger numbers than when it entered on the campaign, though it had made a march at least three times as long as that of the enemy in reaching the same point, and was moreover entirely self-sustained.

Too high an estimate cannot be placed upon officers and men, capable of such fortitude, resolution, courage and self-denial; nothing short of the patriotism which pervaded our ranks, and the intelligence, zeal and gallantry displayed on all occasions, and by all grades, can account for such results. I am, sir,

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG.
General Comm'd'g.

Gen'l SAM'L COOPER, Adj't Insp'r Gen'l, Richmond, Va.

EXHIBITS.

(No. 1.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bardstown, Oct. 3rd, 1862, 3, P. M.

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your note of the 2d, 1 P. M., directing me to move with all my available force, via Bloomfield to Frankfort to strike the enemy on his flank and rear. The last twenty-four hours have developed a condition of things on my front and left flank, which I shadowed forth in my last note to you, which makes compliance with this order not only eminently inexpedient but impracticable. I have called a council of Wing and Division Commanders, to whom I have submitted the matter, and find that they eminently endorse my views.

I shall, therefore, pursue a different course, assured that when the facts are submitted to you, you will justify my decision. I move on the route indicated by you towards Camp Breckenridge. The head of my column moves this afternoon. I will keep you advised. I send this y a relay of couriers I have established, at intervals of ten miles, from here to Lexington via Danville. I remain, General,

Your ob'd't servant,
[Signed] L. POLK,
Maj. Gen'l Comm'd'g A. M.

Gen'l BRAXTON BRAGG, Com'd'g Dep't No. 2, Frankfort.

(No. 2.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Harrodsburg, Oct. 6th, 1862, 11 P. M.

GENERAL: I send you some dispatches just received. I have ordered Gen'l Anderson to move at 3 A. M. to-morrow morning to join Gen'l Hardee at Perryville, and Gen'l Cleburne to follow him at 4 A. M. I have ordered Cobb to have two day's cooked rations in the haversacks. Wood's rations will be sent him in the morning. I have ordered Wharton to report to Gen'l Hardee, with his own and Wade's cavalry, and the regiment of infantry now at Lebanon.

This force, I think, will be sufficient for the General's purposes. I have directed Gen'l Cheatham not to leave his present camp near town, for that under Gen'l Withers' 4 miles out, until further orders. I have directed Gen'l Hardee to ascertain if possible the strength of the enemy, which may be covered by his advance. I cannot think it large.

I am, General,
Respectfully, your ob'd't serv't,
[Signed] L. POLK,
Maj. Gen'l Com'd'g A. M.

To Gen'l BRAGG.

P. S: I have had two companies of cavalry posted on the road leading to Macksville.

(No. 3.)

Circular— Confidential.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT, No. 2,
Harrodsburg, Oct. 7th, 1862.

I. Cheatham's Divisinn will move forward to-night to Wilkes' position, and both Divisions of the right wing (Withers and Cheatham) will move to-morrow to Lawrenceburg, thence to Versailles, and to follow Gen'l E. Kirby Smith's command.

II. Gen'l E. Kirby Smith's command will move to-morrow to Versailles, throwing a division towards Frankfort. Allston's cavalry, now at Salvisa, will cover Cheatham's movement, reporting to Maj. Gen'l Cheatham.

III. Maj. Gen'l Hardee, commanding Left Wing, Army Miss., will follow these movements as circumstances allow, notifying these Headquarters of his move. Col. Wade's infantry will join the guard at the depot at Bryantsville, reporting to the commanding officer there, and his cavalry will report to Col. Wheeler, commanding cavalry of Hardee's Wing. By command of Gen'l Bragg,

(Signed) GEO. WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

To Maj. Gen'l POLK, Comm'd'g Army Miss.

(No. 4.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Harrodsburg, Oct. 7th, 1862, 5:40 P. M.

GENERAL: In view of the news from Hardee, you had better move

with Cheatham's Division to his support, and give the enemy battle immediately.

Rout him, and then move to our support at Versailles, Smith moves forward to-day in that direction, and I wish Withers to march to-night towards Lawrenceburg, crossing thence to-morrow to Versailles, and follow up Smith and report to him.

His wagon train, except the ammunition and ordnance, had better cross at McCown's, turning off at Salvisa. No time should be lost in these movements. I shall follow Smith.

Respectfully and truly yours,

[Signed] BRAXTON BRAGG,
Gen'l Comm'd'g.

To Gen'l POLK.

(No. 5.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
October 8th, 1862, Perryville, 6 A. M.

GENERAL: The enemy seem disposed to press this morning. Their pickets commenced firing at daylight. Understanding it to be your wish to give them battle, we shall do so vigorously. Should we succeed, we will pass to the right, with the view of joining Gen'l Kirby Smith. If it should become necessary to fall back, we will do so on Danville and Bryantsville, with a view of uniting with Gen'l Smith at that point.

I have directed Gen'l Preston Smith to have all the trains belonging to this army, now at Harrodsburg, to be collected, and moved out on the road to Bryantsville, and to be ready to move when it should become expedient, on that place.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

[Signed] L. POLK,
Maj. Gen'l Com'd'g A. M.

To Gen'l BRAGG, Comm'd'g Dep't No. 2.

Gen'l Smith should cover, and protect, these wagons, should it become necessary.

EXHIBITS.

(No. 1.)

HEADQUARTERS CONFED. STATES TROOPS,
Near Mumfordsville, Ky., 16th Sept. 1862.

SIR: Surrounded by an overwhelming force your successful resistance or escape is impossible.

You are, therefore, offered an opportunity, by capitulation, of avoiding the terrible consequences of an assault. The bearer, Lt. Col. Walker of my staff, will receive your reply.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obed't serv't,

[Signed] BRAXTON BRAGG,
Gen'l Comm'd'g.

To the Officer comm'd'g U. S. Forces, near Murfreesboro, Ky.

(No. 2.)

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, CAMP DURHAM,
Near Mumfordsville, Ky., Sept. 16th, 1862.

Gen'l BRAXTON BRAGG, Comm'd'g Conf. States Forces:

SIR: Your note of this date is received. As much as I shall regret "the terrible consequences of an assault" upon the works under my command, I shall defend them to the utmost, and God help the right.

I am, respectfully your ob'd't serv't,

[Signed] C. L. DURHAM, Col. Com'd'g,
U. S. Forces, near Mumfordsville.

P. S: I regret to say since your note has been received, two Confederate officers have been observed near our works with glasses, making observations thereof. I regard this as a violation of the true spirit of a "Flag of Truce."

Respectfully,

[Signed] C. L. DURHAM,
Col. Comm'd'g.

(No. 3.)

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Mumfordsville, Ky.

SIR: On further reflection, I ask a further suspension of hostilities until I can hold a Council of War with officers of equal rank, now with these forces.

Respectfully, your ob'd't serv't,

[Signed] C. L. DURHAM, Col.,
Comm'd'g U. S. Forces.

To Gen'l BRAXTON BRAGG, Comm'd'g Confed. Forces, near Mumfordsville, Ky.

[No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Mumfordsville, Sept. 16th.

SIR: Your request is granted, and no firing will take place, if your troops will keep within their lines, before 9 o'clock P. M.

I sincerely trust an honorable arrangement may be made, which will prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood. And I must say in all candor no chance exists for your escape, successful resistance or reinforcements. Please forward the enclosed note to my forces in your rear, so as to prevent any accident. My route being circuitous is the reason of this request.

[Signed] BRAXTON BRAGG,
Gen'l Comm'd'g.

To C. L. DURHAM, Col. Comm'd'g U. S. Forces.

[No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Near Mumfordsville, Ky., Sept. 16th, 1862.

Gen'l BRAXTON BRAGG, Comm'd'g Conf. Forces:

SIR: The command of the forces at this place is turned over to Col. Wildee who will conduct the correspondence hereafter.

Resp'y your ob'd't serv't,

[Signed] C. L. DURHAM,
Col. 50th Indiana.

(No. 6.)

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Mumfordsville, Ky., Sept. 16th, 1862.

SIR: Your forces are planting batteries, under cover of cessation of hostilities, in near proximity to my works. This is contrary to all rules of honorable warfare. Will you have it stopped. I presume you are not aware of this, or it would not be. I am, sir,

Very resp'y, y'rs truly,

[Signed] J. F. WILDEE,
Col. Comm'd'g.

To BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen'l Comm'd'g C. S. A. of Ky.

(No. 7.)

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Near Mumfordsville, Ky., 16th Sept. 1862, 10 P. M.,

SIR: By reference to my note, you will see it was only stipulated that "no firing will take place, if your troops keep within their lines, before 9 o'clock P. M." This condition has been complied with.

Very resp'y y'r ob'd't serv't,

[Signed] BRAXTON BRAGG,
Gen'l Comm'd'g.

Col. J. F. WILDEE, Comm'd'g U. S. Forces, Mumfordsville, Ky.

(No. 8.)

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Mumfordsville, Sept. 16th, 1862.

SIR: At a consultation of officers of this command, held since dark this evening, it is agreed upon that if satisfactory evidence is given them of your ability to make good your assertions of largely superior numbers, so as to make the defence of this position a useless waste of human life, we will treat as to terms of an honorable surrender.

I am, sir,

Very resp'y yours, &c.,

[Signed] J. F. WILDEE,
Col. Comm'd'g.

To BRAXTON BRAGG, General Comm'nd'g C. S. Forces, near Mumfordsville, Ky.

(No. 9.)

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Near Mumfordsville, Ky., 9 P. M. 11th Sept. 1862.

Col. J. F. WILDEE, Comm'd'g U. S. Forces, Mumfordsville, Ky:

Your dispatch is just received. The only evidence I can give you of my ability to make good my assertion of the presence of a sufficient force to compel you to surrender, beyond the statement that it now exceeds 20,000, will be the use of it. An unconditional surrender of your whole force, &c., &c., is demanded, and will be enforced. You are allowed one hour in which to make known your decision.

I am, sir, very resp'y,
Your ob'd't serv't,
[Signed] BRAXTON BRAGG,
Gen'l Comm'd'g.

(No. 10.)

Lieut. W. A. Bullett will receipt for, and deliver, any messages sent me. [Signed] J. F. WILDEE, Col. Comm'd'g.

(No. 11.)

ROWLETT'S HART Co., Ky., Sept. 16th, 1862.

SIR: I am directed by Gen'l Bragg to say that no other conditions than those prescribed in his late note can be given. He requires an unconditional surrender of your force, stores, &c., and authorizes me to accept the surrender. I am Colonel,

Respectfully, your ob't servant,
S. B. BUCKNER,
Maj. General C. S. A.

To Col. JOHN F. WILDEE, U. S. Army.

(No. 12.)

ROWLETT'S, HART Co., KY., Sept. 7th, 1862.

SIR:—Your demand for an unconditional surrender of the forces of my command at Green River is received. I am unwillingly forced to comply with your command. Allow me to ask the usual courtesies for my command. I am sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. F. WILDEE,
Com'dg. U. S. Forces at Green River.

To Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, Com'dg. C. S. Forces, Kentucky.

General Bragg's account of the Battle of Chicamauga will appear in the Number for October.

Report of Gen. James H. Lane, of the First Maryland Campaign from the Battle of Cedar Run to Shepherdstown.

In furnishing the following report, I must state that it was made under protest, as it relates to battles in which, with the exception of the latter part of the Sharpsburg and the whole of the Shepherdstown battles, I participated only as a regimental commander. When Gen'l A. P. Hill informed me that I would have to make such a report, I begged him to allow me to make only a regimental report, but he peremptorily ordered me to make it so as to cover the operations of the whole brigade beginning with Cedar Run and ending with Shepherdstown, remarking at the time that he did not have time to be reading so many regimental reports. This forced me to call for reports from the senior regimental officers present, the time allowed me being very limited, and I had to be guided accordingly.

As I did not see the 7th regiment in the Cedar Run fight, and as "the first, second and third officers in command at that time" were absent from their post at the time my reports were called for, I was compelled to call for a regimental report from Captain, afterwards Major, J. McLeod Turner who was then commanding the 7th in the absence of these officers.

Gen'l Branch says: "Such was their steadiness, that I was able to preserve my line of battle unbroken throughout the day," but he does not give the order of his line of battle, nor does he say that the 7th composed a part of his unbroken line, while Major Turner declares that the 7th "was considerably behind the brigade;" and Gen'l Archer in the extract from his report, given above, states that he overtook the left regiment of Branch's Brigade which had become separated from the main body. This left regiment was the 7th and did not fight with the rest of the brigade that day. * * Here is the report that gave such dissatisfaction to *only a few* at the time it was written and its appearance in some of the North Carolina papers. JAMES H. LANE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN'L LANE.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,
November 14th, 1862.

Major R. C. MORGAN:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the various engagements from Cedar Run to Shepherdstown, inclusive. The report must necessarily be imperfect, as I was not in command of the brigade until after Gen. Branch's fall, while most of the officers who commanded the different regiments are now absent and

did not leave with the Assistant Adjutant General any account of the part taken in the various battles by their respective commands.

BATTLE OF CEDAR RUN.

August 9, 1862.—After a long, rapid and weary march, we reached the battle-field at Cedar Run on the afternoon of the 9th of August, and took the position assigned us in line of battle by Gen. Branch, in the woods, to the left of the road, leading to the run, the right of the 37th resting on the road, the 28th, 33rd, 18th and 7th being on its left. The 28th, 18th, 33rd and 37th moved cheerfully and irresistibly forward, and in perfect order, through the woods, upon the enemy who had succeeded in flanking the first* (Stonewall) Brigade of Jackson Division which was rapidly giving way. The enemy's infantry were soon driven from the woods into the field beyond, and both infantry and cavalry were finally driven in great disorder from the scene of action. Many prisoners were taken, and many others deserted their colors and voluntarily surrendered themselves. After advancing in line beyond Cedar Run, we were half-wheeled to the right and marched across the road, through a field of corn and over an open field until we reached the left of the forces under Brig. Gen. W. B. Taliaferro, where we were halted. It was then dark, and the infantry firing had ceased in all directions. During the entire engagement, the officers and men behaved as well as could be desired, notwithstanding the disorderly manner in which some of the troops we were ordered to support fell back.

Lieutenants Dunn and Coltraine, of the 1st Virginia (Irish) battalion, tendered me their services on the field, as they had been left without a command. I put them in charge of two companies of the 28th regiment, previously commanded by sergeants, and both discharged the duties assigned them only as brave men can do.

Our loss was twelve killed and eighty-eight wounded. I did not see the 7th regiment after we were ordered forward, and as Col. Haywood is absent, I will submit so much of Capt. Turner's report as relates to the part taken by his regiment in this engagement. When the brigade moved forward, this regiment, for causes unknown to the writer, did not move for several minutes, and was consequently behind the brigade. We were finally ordered forward, but had not proceeded more than one hundred yards, when we were halted and the line dressed. By this time the brigade was entirely out of sight. We marched forward, and were again halted and the line dressed. We next wheeled to the right, and marched into a wood running nearly perpendicular to our original line of battle. Col. Haywood, at this point, left the regiment to look for Gen'l Branch. The command then devolved upon Capt. R. B. McRae, who hearing heavy firing in our front, was just on the eve of ordering the regiment in that direction, when Col. Haywood returned with orders from Gen'l Jackson. We then marched by the right flank to a wheat field on the left of the Culpeper road, and formed on a hill in rear and nearly perpendicular to the brigade, which was then at the bottom of the hill in

*It appears from the preceeding extracts that it was the 2nd and not the 1st brigade under Gen'l Taliaferro that gave way in such a disorderly manner.

the same field. We marched forward at a double quick to the support of Gen'l Taliaferro's Division, which we found engaging a force of the enemy concealed in a corn-field. We fired several rounds, when the enemy broke and fled. We pursued them about three-quarters of a mile, taking about thirty prisoners, including two commissioned officers, when we were halted by command of Gen'l Taliaferro and marched to a point on the Culpeyer road, where we joined the brigade and bivouacked for the night. The regiment sustained a loss of one man killed and one man wounded in this action.

SHELLING ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

On Sunday, August 24th, the 18th regiment was ordered to the support of McIntosh's battery. It lay during the whole of the day under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery, but sustained no loss. The 28th and 23rd regiment's were sent under my command, to support Braxton's and Davidson's batteries and to prevent, if possible, the destruction of the bridge across the Rappahannock, near the Warrenton White Sulphur Springs. I threw a portion of the 28th far in advance into an open field, as far as practicable, to act as sharpshooters, and kept the rest of my command sheltered behind a hill. We had only three wounded, although we were under a very heavy shelling all that day. The remaining regiments were also under fire a part of the time.

MANASSAS JUNCTION.

August 26.—We reached Manassas Junction the morning of the third day after the shelling. The 18th regiment was detached to guard the captured stores, and the rest of the brigade was halted not far from the depot, near an earthwork to the left. While resting and awaiting an issue of Yankee rations, the enemy were seen advancing upon our position in line of battle. Gen'l Branch immediately put his command in motion and moved by the flank to the left of a battery planted near the earthwork. Our artillery opened upon them, soon put them flight, and we pursued them rapidly in a diagonal direction, across the field in rear of the hospital, and some distance beyond Bull Run, but never overtook the main body, as the Crenshaw battery advanced more rapidly than we did, and poured charge after charge of canister into their disordered ranks. We succeeded, however, in capturing a large number of prisoners.

MANASSAS PLAINS.

August 28,-29,-30.—Next day, after marching through Centreville and across Bull Run, on the Stone-bridge road, we were ordered from the road to the right into a piece of woods, fronting a large, open field, in which one of our batteries was planted. As soon as the engagement was opened on our right, Gen'l Archer's Brigade, which was in front of us, moved from the woods into the field, up to the right of the battery, where it was halted. Our brigade also moved a short distance into the field in the same direction, when the enemy opened a left enfilade artillery fire upon us. Gen'l Branch then ordered the 28th regiment to continue its march, and directed me to halt in rear of Gen'l Archer, while he moved the rest of his command some distance to the left. The whole brigade,

with no protection whatever, stood this artillery fire for several hours in the open field. The 18th at one time was ordered to the support of Gen'l Ewell and was marched down, but as the enemy had been driven from the field, it was not put in. None of us were actively engaged that day, and about nightfall the whole command was moved into the woods, into the railroad cut, where we slept on our arms. Next day we were marched a circuitous route and brought back into an open field, near the spot where we had spent the night. Capt. Crenshaw who was in command of his battery, in front of us, notified Gen'l Branch of the presence of the enemy in our front. Capt. Turner of the 7th was immediately sent to the left of the battery, with his company, to act as skirmishers. Soon after Gen'l Branch ordered me to take command of the 28th and 33rd regiments and dislodge the enemy, who were in the wood beyond the field of corn.

On passing beyond the small cluster of woods to the right of the Crenshaw battery, we saw the enemy retreating in confusion before Capt. Turner's skirmishers. We continued to advance until we saw Gen'l Gregg's Brigade in the woods to our right. It was here that I learned that the enemy was in force in the woods and that Gen'l Gregg had been ordered not to press them. I deemed it advisable to inform Gen'l Branch of these facts, and was ordered by him to remain where I was. I had three companies at the time deployed as skirmishers along the fence in front of us, and connecting with those first sent out under Capt. Turner. The enemy advanced upon Gen'l Gregg in strong force soon after we halted, and Gen'l Branch with the rest of his command, advanced to his support. The 37th first became actively engaged. The enemy opened a deadly fire upon this regiment. The 18th under Col. Purdie, and the 7th under Capt. McRae, went to its assistance, and the enemy were repulsed in two subsequent attempts to drive these regiments from their positions. The 33rd, under Col. Hoke, also fought well in the woods to the left of these regiments, and once gallantly advanced into the open field in front and drove the enemy back in disorder. Up to this time the 28th had not been engaged, and as the other regiments were nearly out of ammunition, Gen. Branch ordered it to join him, intending to make it cover his front. The order was not delivered properly, and the regiment went into action to the left of Gen'l Field's Brigade. It advanced boldly into the woods, driving the enemy before it, though exposed to a left enfilade and direct fire, but fell back when it found itself alone in the centre of the open field and advanced a second time, when the enemy was not only driven beyond the cut, but entirely out of the woods. Never have I witnessed greater bravery and desperation than were that day displayed by this brigade. We were not actively engaged the next day, but held our positions under a very heavy fire, until late in the afternoon. We then followed up the enemy until about 10 o'clock, P. M., advancing in line through a body of woods nearly to a large hospital, in which the enemy had left many of his wounded. Our loss in this three days' battle was thirty killed, and one hundred and eighty-five wounded and some missing.

OX HILL.

September 1.—The pursuit was continued the whole of Sunday, and on Monday afternoon about 4 o'clock, we came up with the enemy at Ox Hill, near Fairfax C. H., on the Alexandria and Winchester turnpike when the engagement was immediately opened. This brigade pressed eagerly forward, through an open field and a piece of woods to the edge of another field, where we were for a short time exposed to the enemy's fire, without being able to return it. An attempt was made to flank us on the right,and the 18th was immediately detatched from the centre of the brigade and ordered to the right to prevent the movement, which it did, sustaining a deadly fire unsupported. The enemy's direct advance was through a field of corn, in which he sustained great loss, notwithstanding most of our guns fired badly, on account of the heavy rain which fell during the engagement. On learning that our ammunition was nearly out, Gen'l Branch made known the fact, and was ordered to hold his position at the point of the bayonet. We remained where we were until dark, when the whole command fell back to the field in rear of the woods. The 28th, cold, wet and hungry, was then ordered back to the field of battle to do picket duty for the night, without fires. This engagement is regarded by this brigade as one of our severest. The enemy's infantry used a great many explosive balls.

Our loss was fourteen killed, ninety-two wounded, and two missing.

HARPER'S FERRY.

The second day after the engagement at Ox Hill we marched through Leesburg, crossed the Potomac into Maryland on the 5th and moved in the direction of Frederick, where we remained several days. Then re-crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and marched on Harper's Ferry railroad. The 7th regiment was in advance, and its skirmishers, commanded by Capt. Knox, succeeded in driving the enemy's sharpshooters from a high position overlooking the railroad. The remainder of the brigade reached this position after midnight and there slept upon their arms until day, when every one was in readiness and awaited the order to advance. After a short, but rapid and well-directed, artillery fire from from our batteries, the enemy displayed several white flags, and we marched into the place without further resistance.

We captured several prisoners the evening of the 14th. Our loss was four wounded.

SHARPSBURG.

September 1.—We left Harper's Ferry on the 17th of September, and after a very rapid and fatiguing march, re-crossed the Potomac and reached Sharpsburg in time to participate in the fight. The entire brigade was ordered to the right, and on reaching the field, the 28th was detatched by Gen'l A. P. Hill in person and sent on the road to the left, leading to Sharpsburg, to repel the enemy's skirmishers, who were advancing through a field of corn. The rest of the brigade moved nearly at right angles to our line and on the enemy's flank. The 3rd, 7th and 37th were the regiments principally engaged. They fought well and assisted in driving back three separate and distinct columns of the enemy.

The 18th was not actively engaged. I was ordered, about sunset, to rejoin the brigade, and on doing so ascertained that Gen'l Branch had been killed. It was after sunset when I assumed command of the brigade. I found the 7th, 37th, and 33rd posted behind a stone fence, and the 18th sheltered in a hollow in rear. I ordered the 28th to the left of the line, but the order was delivered to the 18th, which was posted to the left behind a rail fence, a portion of it being broken back to guard against a flank movement. The 28th was posted to the left of the 7th in the opening caused by the withdrawal of a few Georgia troops. Although annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters, we held our position until ordered to fall back on the night of the 18th. We did not cross the river until late next day. Gen'l Gregg's, Gen'l Archer's, and this brigade formed the rear guard of the army, and were kept in line, facing the enemy, until infantry, artillery, cavalry, wagons and ambulances had all safely crossed.

Our loss in this engagement was our Brigadier General (L. O'B. Branch) killed, twenty others killed, seventy-nine wounded, and four missing.

SHEPHERDSTOWN.

September 20.—On the morning of the 20th of September, we were moved with the balance of the division, back to the Ferry near Shepherdstown. Soon after we had taken our position in line, in the field of corn in rear of the wheat stacks, we were ordered to advance in the face of a storm of round shot, shell and grape. We moved forward in line until we reached Gen'l Pender's Brigade, sheltered behind the hill in front of the residence near the ferry. Finding that he was outflanked on the left, we then moved by the left until we unmasked his brigade. The men, on reaching the top of the hill, raised a yell and poured a deadly fire into the enemy, who fled precipitately and in great confusion to the river. Advancing at a double-quick, we soon gained the bank of the river and continued our destructive fire upon those who were attempting to regain the Maryland shore at the old dam just above the ferry. We held our position all that day immediately upon the bank of the other river, though exposed to the heaviest canonading of the war and in range of the enemy's sharpshooters, who were posted in strong force on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

Our loss was three killed and seventy-one wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel Purdie, who bravely commanded the eighteenth in most of these engagements, desires that special mention should be made of Captain John D. Barry, of Company I, for his coolness and gallant devotion to duty. Captains Turner and Knox, of the seventh, have on all occasions, but especially as commanders of skirmishers, won the admiration of the entire brigade by their daring and efficiency. Lieutenants Clominger and McCauley, of the twenty-eighth, are also deserving special natice for their great bravery and faithfulness in the discharge of their duties.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. LANE,
Brig. Gen.

Report of Lieutenant General Jackson of Operations from 5th to 27th Septemtember, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, A. N. V.,
April 23, 1863.

Brigadier General R. H. CHILTON, A. A. General:

GENERAL: I have the honor, herewith, to submit a report of the operations of my command from the 5th to the 27th of September, 1862, embracing the capture of Harper's Ferry, the engagement at Shepherdstown and so much of the battle of Sharpsburg as was fought by the troops under my command:

My command comprised A. P. Hill's Division, consisting of the Brigades of Branch, Gregg, Field, (Colonel Brockenbrough, commanding,) Pender, Archer and Colonel Thomas, with the batteries of the division, under Lieutenant Colonel R. L. Walker; Ewell's Division, under Brigadier General Lawton, consisting of the brigades of Early, Hays, (Colonel Strong,) Trimble, (Colonel Walker,) and Lawton, (Colonel Douglas,) with the artillery, under Major Courtnay; and Jackson's Division, under Brigadier General Starke, consisting of the brigades of Winder, (Colonel Griggsby,) Jones, (Colonel B. T. Johnson,) Taliaferro, (Colonel Warren,) and Starke, (Colonel Stafford,) with the artillery, under Major Shumaker, chief of artillery.

On the 5th of September, my command crossed the Potomac at White's Ford, and bivouacked that night near the Three Springs, in the State of Maryland. Not having any cavalry with me except the Black Horse, under Captain Randolph, I directed him after crossing the Potomac, to take part of his company and scout to the right, in order to avoid a surprise of the column from that direction. For the thorough and efficient manner in which this duty was discharged, and for the valuable service rendered generally, whilst attached to my headquarters, I desire to make special mention of this company and its officers, Captain Randolph and Lieutenants Paine, Tyler and Smith, who frequently transmitted orders in the absence of staff officers.

The next day we arrived in the vicinity of Frederick city. Jackson's Division encamped near its suburbs, except the brigade of General Jones, (Colonel Bradley T. Johnson commanding,) which was posted in the city, as a provost guard. Ewell's and Hill's Divisions occupied positions near the railroad bridge over the Monocacy, guarding the approaches from Washington City.

In obedience to instructions from the commanding General, and for the purpose of capturing the Federal forces and stores then at Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, my command left the vicinity of Frederick city on the 10th, and passing rapidly through Middletown, Boonsborough and Williamsport, recrossed the Potomac into Virginia at Light's ford, on the 11th. General Hill moved with his division on the turnpike, direct from Williamsport and Martinsburg. The divisions of Jackson and Ewell proceeded towards the North mountain depot, on the Baltimore

and Ohio railroad, about seven miles northwest of Martinsburg. They bivouacked that night in the vicinity of the depot in order to prevent the Federal forces, then at Martinsburg, from escaping westward unobserved. Major Myers, commanding the cavalry, sent part of his troops as far south as the Berkeley and Hampshire turnpike. Brigadier General White, who was in command of the Federal forces at Martinsburg, becoming advised of our approach, evacuated the place on the night of the 11th and retreated to Harper's Ferry.

On the morning of the 12th, our cavalry entered the town, as, in the course of the day, did the main body of my command. At this point, abandoned quartermaster, commissary and ordnance stores fell into our hands. Proceeding thence towards Harper's Ferry, about 11 o'clock, A. M., on the following morning (13th,) the head of our column came in view of the enemy, drawn up in force upon Bolivar heights. General Hill, who was in advance, went into Hulltown, about two miles from the enemy's position. The two other divisions encamped near by.

The commanding General having directed Major General McLaws to move with his own and General R. H. Anderson's Divisions to take possession of the Maryland Heights overlooking Harper's Ferry, and Brigadier General J. G. Walker, pursuing a different route, to cross the Potomac and move up that river on the Virginia side and occupy the Loudon Heights, both for the purpose of co-operating with me, it became necessary before making the attack to ascertain whether they were in position. Failing to learn the fact by signals, a courier was dispatched to each of those points for the required information. During the night the courier to the Loudon Heights returned with a message from General Walker that he was in position. In the meantime General McLaws had attacked the Federal force posted to defend the Maryland Heights, had routed it and taken possession of that commanding position. The Potomac river flowed between the positions respectively occupied by General McLaws and myself, and the Shenandoah separated me from General Walker, and it became advisable, as the speediest mode of communication, to resort to signals. Before the necessary orders were transmitted, the day was far advanced.

The enemy had, by fortifications, strengthened the naturally strong position he occupied along Bolivar Heights, extending from near the Shenandoah to the Potomac. McLaws and Walker, being thus separated from the enemy, by intervening rivers, would afford no assistance beyond the fire of their artillery and guarding certain avenues of escape to the enemy. And from the reports received from them, by signals, in consequence of the distance and range of their guns, not much could be expected from their artillery, so long as the enemy retained his advanced position on Bolivar Heights.

In the afternoon, General Hill was ordered to move along the left bank of the Shenandoah, turn the enemy's left, and enter Harper's Ferry. General Lawton, commanding Ewell's Division, was directed to move along the turnpike for the purpose of supporting General Hill, and of otherwise operating against the enemy to his left. General J. R. Jones, commanding Jackson's Division, was directed, with one of his brigades

and a battery of artillery, to make a demonstration against the enemy's right, whilst the remaining part of his command, as a reserve, moved along the turnpike. Major Massie, commanding the cavalry, was directed to keep upon our left flank for the purpose of preventing the enemy from escaping. Brigadier General Walker guarded against an escape across the Shenandoah river. Fearing lest the enemy should attempt to escape across the Potomac, by means of signals, I called the attention of Major General McLaws, commanding on the Maryland Heights, to the propriety of guarding against such an attempt. The demonstration on the left against the enemy's right was made by Winder's Brigade, (Colonel Griggsby commanding.) It was ordered to secure a commanding hill to the left of the heights, near the Potomac. Promptly dispersing some cavalry, this eminence, from which the batteries of Poague and Carpenter subsequently did such admirable execution, was secured without difficulty. In execution of the order given Major General Hill, he moved obliquely to the right until he struck the Shenandoah river. Observing an eminence crowning the extreme left of the enemy's line, occupied by infantry, but without artillery, and protected only by an abattis of fallen timber, Pender, Archer and Brockenbrough were directed to gain the crest of that hill, while Branch and Gregg were directed to march along the river, and, during the night, to take advantage of the ravines, cutting the precipitous banks of the river, and establish themselves on the plain to the left and rear of the enemy's works. Thomas followed as a reserve. The execution of the first movement, was entrusted to Brig. Gen. Pender, who accomplished it with slight resistance; and during the night, Lieut. Colonel Walker, chief of artillery of Hill's Division, brought up the batteries of Captains Pegram, McIntosh, Davidson, Braxton and Crenshaw, and established them upon the position thus gained. Branch and Gregg also gained the positions indicated for them, and daybreak found them in rear of the enemy's line of defence.

As directed, Brigadier General Lawton, commanding Ewell's Division, moved on the turnpike in three columns—one on the road, and another on each side of it—until he reached Hulltown, when he formed line of battle and advanced to the woods on School House hill. The division laid on their arms during the night, Lawton and Trimble being in line on the right of the road, and Hays on the left, with Early immediately in his rear. During the night, Colonel Crutchfield, my chief of artillery, crossed ten guns of Ewell's Division over the Shenandoah and established them on its right bank, so as to enfilade the enemy's position on Bolivar Heights, and take his nearest and most formidable fortifications in reverse. The other batteries of Ewell's Division were placed in position on School House hill, on each side of the road.

At dawn, September 15th, General Lawton advanced his division to the front of the woods, Lawton's Brigade (Colonel Douglass commanding,) moved by flank, to the bottom between School House hill and Bolivar Heights, to support the advance of Major General Hill. Lieutenant Col. Walker opened a rapid enfilade fire from all his batteries at about one thousand yards range. The batteries on School House hill, attacked the enemy's lines in front. In a short time the guns of Captains Brown,

Garber, Latimer and Dement, under the direction of Colonel Crutchfield, opened from the rear. The batteries of Poague and Carpenter opened from the right. The artillery upon the Loudon Heights, of Brigadier General Walker's command, under Captain French, which had silenced the enemy's artillery near the superintendent's house on the preceding afternoon, again opened upon Harper's Ferry, and also some guns of Major General McLaws from the Maryland Heights. In an hour the enemy's fire seemed to be silenced, and the batteries of General Hill were ordered to cease their fire, which was the signal for storming the works. General Pender had commenced his advance. when the enemy again opening, Pegram and Crenshaw moved forward their batteries, and poured a rapid fire into the enemy. The white flag was now displayed, and shortly afterwards Brigadier General White (the commanding officer, Colonel D. S. Miles, having been mortally wounded,) with a garrison of about eleven thousand men, surrendered as prisoners of war. Under this capitulation, we took possession of seventy-three pieces of artillery, some thirteen thousand small arms, and other stores. Liberal terms were granted to General White, and the officers under his command, in the surrender, which, I regret to say, do not seem, from subsequent events, to have been properly appreciated by their Government.

Leaving General Hill to receive the surrender of the Federal troops, and take the requisite steps for securing the captured stores, I moved, in obedience to orders from the commanding General, to rejoin him in Maryland, with the remaining divisions of my command. By a severe night march, we reached the vicinity of Sharpsburg on the morning of the 16th.

By direction of the commanding General, I advanced on the enemy, leaving Sharpsburg to the right, and took position to the left of General Longstreet, near a Dunkard church, Ewell's division (General Lawton commanding) forming the right, and Jackson's Division (General J. R. Jones commanding) forming the left of my command. Major General Stuart, with the cavalry, was on my left. Jackson's Division (General Jones commanding) was formed partly in an open field, and partly in the woods, with its right resting upon the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown turnpikes; Winder's and Jones' brigades being in front, and Taliaferro's and Starke's brigades a short distance in their rear, and Poague's battery on a knoll in front.

Ewell's Division followed that of Jackson to the woods on the left of the road near the church. Early's Brigade was then formed on the left of the line of Jackson's Division, to guard its flank, and Hays' Brigade was formed in its rear. Lawton's and Trimble's Brigades remained, during the evening, with arms stacked, near the church.

A battery of the enemy, some five hundred yards to the front of Jackson's Division, opening fire upon a battery to the right, was silenced in twenty minutes by a rapid and well directed fire from Poague's battery. Other batteries of the enemy opened soon after upon our lines, and the firing continued until after dark.

About 10 P. M., Lawton's and Trimble's Brigades advanced to the front to relieve the command of Brigadier General Hood, (on the left of

Major General D. H. Hill,) which had been more or less engaged during the evening. Trimble's Brigade was posted on the right, next to Ripley's, of D. H. Hill's Division, and Lawton's on the left.

The troops slept that night upon their arms, disturbed by the occasional fire of the pickets of the two armies, who were in close proximity to each other. At the first dawn of day, skirmishing commenced in front, and in a short time the Federal batteries, so posted on the opposite side of the Antietam as to enfilade my line, opened a severe and damaging fire. This was vigorously replied to by the batteries of Poague, Carpenter, Brockenbrough, Raines, Caskie and Wooding. About sunrise, the Federal infantry advanced in heavy force to the edge of the wood, on the eastern side of the turnpike, driving in our skirmishers. Batteries were opened in front from the wood with shell and canister, and our troops became exposed, for near an hour, to a terrific storm of shell, canister and musketry. General Jones having been compelled to leave the field, the command of Jackson's Division devolved upon General Starke.

With heroic spirit, our lines advanced to the conflict, and maintained their poaition in the face of superior numbers with stubborn resolution, sometimes driving the enemy before them, and sometimes compelled to fall back before their well sustained and destructive fire. Fresh troops from time to time relieved the enemy's ranks, and the carnage on both sides was terrific. At this hour, General Starke was killed, Colonel Douglas, (commanding Lawton's Brigade,) was also killed. General Lawton, commanding division, and Colonel Walker, commanding brigade, were severely wounded. More than half of the brigades of Lawton and Hays were either killed or wounded, and more than a third of Trimble's, and all the regimental commanders in those brigades, except two, were killed or wounded. Thinned in their ranks, and exhausted of their ammunition, Jackson's Division and the brigades of Lawton, Hays and Trimble, retired to the rear, and Hood of Longstreet's command, again took the position from which he had been before relieved. In the meantime, General Stuart moved his artillery to a position nearer to the main command, and more in our rear. Early being now directed, in consequence of the disability of General Lawton, to take command of Ewell's division, returned with his brigade (with the exception of the thirteenth Virginia regiment, which remained with General Stuart,) to the piece of wood where he had left the other brigades of his division when he was separated from them. Here he found that the enemy had advanced his infantry near the wood, in which was the Dunkard church, and had planted a battery across the turnpike, near the edge of the wood and an open field, and that the brigades of Lawton, Hays and Trimble had fallen back some distance to the rear. Finding here Colonel Griggsby and Stafford, with a portion of Jackson's Division, which formed on his left, he determined to maintain his position there if reinforcements could be sent to his support, of which he was promptly assured. Colonel Griggsby, with his small command, kept in check the advance of the enemy on the left flank, while General Early attacked, with great vigor and gallantry, the column on his right and front. The force in front was giving way under this attack, when another heavy column of Fede-

ral troops were seen moving across the plateau on his left flank. By this time the expected reinforcements, consisting of Semmes' and Anderson's Brigades and a part of Barksdale's, of McLaw's Division, arrived, and the whole, including Griggsby's command, now united, charged upon the enemy, checking his advance, then driving him back, with great slaughter, entirely from and beyond this wood, and gaining possession of our original position. No further advance, beyond demonstrations, was made by the enemy on the left. In the afternoon, in obedience to instructions from the commanding General, I moved to the left with a view to turning the Federal Right; but I found his numerous artillery so judiciously established in their front and extending so near to the Potomac, which here makes a remarkable bend, as will be seen by reference to the map herewith annexed, as to render it inexpedient to hazard the attempt. In this movement Major General Stuart had the advance, and acted his part well. This officer rendered valuable service throughout the day. His bold use of artillery secured for us an important position, which, had the enemy possessed, might have commanded our left. At the close of the day, my troops held the ground which they occupied in the morning. The next day we remained in position awaiting another attack. The enemy continued in heavy force west of the Anteitam on our left, but made no further movement to the attack.

I refer you to the report of Major General A. P. Hill for the operations of his command in the battle of Sharpsburg. Arriving upon the battlefield from Harper's Ferry at half past two o'clock of the 17th, he reported to the commanding General, and was by him directed to take position on the right. I have not embraced the movements of his division, nor his killed and wounded of that action, in my report.

Early in the morning of the 19th, we recrossed the Potomac river into Virginia near Shepherdstown. The promptitude and success with which this movement was effected reflects the highest credit upon the skill and energy of Major Harman, chief quartermaster. In the evening, the command moved on the road leading to Martinsburg, except Lawton's Brigade, (Colonel Lamar of the 61st Georgia, commanding,) which was left on the Potomac heights.

On the same day the enemy appeared in considerable force on the northern side of the Potomac, and commenced planting heavy batteries on its heights. In the evening, the Federals commenced crossing under the protection of their guns, driving off Lawton's Brigade and General Pendleton's artillery. By morning, a considerable force had crossed over. Orders were despatched to Generals Early and Hill, who had advanced some four miles on the Martinsburg road, to return and drive back the enemy. General Hill, who was in the advance, as he approached the town, formed his line of battle in two lines, the first composed of the brigades of Pender, Gregg and Thomas, under the command of General Gregg, and the second of Lane's, Archer's and Brockenbrough's Brigades, under command of General Archer. General Early, with the brigades of Early, Trimble and Hays, took position in the wood on the right and left of the road leading to the ford. The Federal infantry lined the high banks of the Virginia shore, while their artillery, formidable in

numbers and weight of metal, crowned the opposite heights of the Potomac. General Hill's Division advanced with great gallantry against the Federal infantry, in the face of a continuous discharge of shot and shell from their batteries. The Federals, massing in front of Pender, poured a heavy fire into his ranks, and then extending with a view to turn his left. Archer promptly formed on Pender's left, when a simultaneous charge was made, which drove the enemy into the river followed by an appalling scene of the destruction of human life. Two hundred prisoners were taken. This position, on the bank of the river, we continued to hold that day, although exposed to the enemy's guns and within range of his sharpshooters, posted near the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Our infantry remained at the river until relieved by cavalry, under General Fitzhugh Lee.

On the evening of the 20th, the command moved from Shepherdstown and encamped near the Opequon, in the vicinity of Martinsburg. We remained near Martinsburg until the 27th, when we moved to Bunker Hill, in the county of Berkeley.

The official list of casualties of my command, during the period embraced in this report, will show that we sustained a loss of thirty-eight officers killed and seventy-one wounded, of three hundred and thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates killed, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine wounded, and fifty seven missing; making a total loss of two thousand four hundred and thirty-eight killed, wounded and missing.

I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant,

T. J. Jackson, Lieut. Gen'l.

Official:

Charles J. Faulkner, Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

Headquarters of Lieutenant General Ewell,
July, 1863.

Major: I herewith forward to you the last of General Jackson's official report. I found the two missing pages, and had the whole re copied. You will now oblige me by having my resignation approved by General Lee and forwarded to the Secretary of War.

I am, yours truly,

Charles J. Faulkner.

I certify that the above is an authentic report by Lieutenant General Jackson of the operations of his command from the 5th to the 27th September, 1872; that, after undergoing his last revision, he had directed it to be copied, with a view to its being signed and forwarded by him, which was interrupted by movements of General Hooker, resulting in the battle of Chancellorsville. There is an omission of that customary notice of his staff, which he was in the habit of inserting in the final copy of his reports, previous to its being forwarded.

Charles J. Faulkner, A. A. G.

Death of Brigadier General J. Johnston Pettigrew, of North Carolina.

The Wilmington *Journal* in publishing the following communication says: "We surrender our editorial columns to-day to make room for the following very interesting letter from an old friend and comrade.

We surely did not intimate that Gen'l Pettigrew was in any ways responsible for the disaster at Falling Waters, and we are glad to assure our friend of this.

This account of the wounding of Gen'l Pettigrew differs somewhat from our recollection, but altogether in immaterial points."

SAVANNAH, GA., August 18th, 1874.

Major JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD, Wilmington, N. C.:

DEAR MAJOR:—A short time ago I had the pleasure of reading your letter to the Wilmington *Journal*, written to correct certain errors made in an article in the Raleigh *Crescent*, giving an account of the manner in which Gen'l Pettigrew was killed. Appreciating, in common, with his friends, your wish to make this sad event accurate, and observing that some mistakes have crept into your statement, and some material facts have escaped your memory, I would give my recollection of it, adding that the details seem as vividly before me now, as they actually were when they occurred. Besides being in a position, as Aid-de-Camp to Gen'l Pettigrew, and as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of his brigade, to see and know all that occurred, I was so bound to him in friendship and affection, that I rarely failed to observe him in the midst of scenes of excitement and danger.

On the retreat of the army from Gettysburg, Heth's and Pender's Divisions of infantry, under the command of Gen'l Heth, were on the morning of the 14th of July, when within about two miles of the Potomac, posted as you describe, on a commanding hill. The order which came to Gen'l Pettigrew, was, to align his command faced to the rear, the right resting on a large garden, fenced in by palings or thin slats, the garden extending to the road by which we had come, and which led to our Pontoon Bridge at Falling Waters. The command consisted of remnants of Archer's Tennessee Brigade and of his own Brigade of North Carolinians.

We were formed, Archer's on the right, resting upon the garden, Pettigrew's on the left. On the other side of the road, and in prolongation of the first line of battle, were the other brigades of Heth's Division, and in our rear, at the foot of the hill, Pender's. The directions indicating to us our postion, were accompanied with instructions to let the men lie down and take all the sleep possible, they having been broken down by the night's march, which was one of the most trying I ever experienced. Heth's command was not then the rear of the army, for we had left about half a mile behind us, a body of infantry, in line, faced to the enemy, and the wagons and stragglers were still passing. For this reason I suppose

no pickets were ordered to be posted by Gen'l Heth. Nevertheless, Gen'l Pettigrew made particular inquiry concerning this, and for his own protection, caused a guard to be placed on his left.

Gen'l Pettigrew did not betake himself to rest immediately, but as was his habit, occupied himself for a time in seeking information concerning the situation, and thus it happened that after I had been absent sometime, placing the guard, and arranging other matters, I met him thus, and and on foot, in the rear of the command, about opposite its centre, and after some conversation, we lay down to rest.

We had not been lying down long, when Gen'l Heath, with one or two of his staff, rode up, and instructing him to remain with his command, as a rear guard, and cover his retreat. The General expressed his regret that no artillery was to be left him, and then ordered me to get the men immediately under arms, which was done with all dispatch. While we were receiving Gen'l Heth's instructions, we noticed a considerable body of cavalry on a rising piece of ground a little over a mile away. We called Gen'l Heth's attention to them, asking if they were the enemy's or ours? He was uncertain, but thought they were ours, as Gen'l Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry had passed to our rear a little after daylight; and he added, that if they were the enemy we could easily drive them off. In extending these orders, I had passed on foot, from right to left; returning I saw mounted and just in rear of our right, Generals Heth and Pettigrew with several members of their staffs, intently watching the cavalry force of which I have made mention. Just then there emerged from the woods some five hundred yards in our front, a small body of mounted men, about a squadron, which approaced us in an easy hand gallop by twos, swords drawn, and displaying the Federal flag. At this time, the men of Gen'l Pettigrew's command were in readiness, awaiting orders to fire. These, however, were withheld by Gen'l Heth, who in consequence of the manner of approach of the enemy's cavalry, mistook them for our own. I should mention here that Gen'l Heth told me, sometime after, that though his attention was called to the flag, he yet believed the troop was ours, that the display of it was a culpable exhibition of bragadocio on the part of one of our officers who captured it. It was difficult to believe that sane men would attack as this small body of cavalry did. But the fact is as you have stated, they came up, as they supposed to capture a squad of stragglers, and they were more surprised when they discovered their blunder, than we were when they rode into our lines. When they were quite near, and in easy range, some one gave the order to "fire," but Gen'l Heth, still thinking them ours, in an emphatic manner forbade its execution. Gen'l Pettigrew quietly instructed the officer in command of the infantry before us not to fire, but to have his men at the "ready." When nearly on a line with us a few shots were fired without orders, at the approaching horsemen, but no serious resistance was made to them, until they had ridden around the garden on our right, and had come up to our rear, making their identification certain by firing their revolvers, and calling on us to surrender. To reach us they had passed by the infantry on the other side of the road, not yet aroused, and had come between Pettigrew's command and Pender's Division. Their attack was

made only on the part of the line occupied by Gen'l Pettigrew's command, this alone being under arms. Our men came quickly to the "about face," and fired a volley, dismounting several of the enemy, and then ensued a hand to hand fight, which soon resulted in the defeat of this small attacking force.

Gen. Heth, with his staff dismounted, quickly retired through the garden to a position in the rear, from whence he could give directions to the troops. This was clearly his duty. Gen. Pettigrew's horse, at the first fire of our men, which was to the rear, and almost in his face, plunged and threw him ; his right arm was still feeble from the wound he received at Seven Pines, and his left was in a sling, disabled by an injury to the hand at Gettysburg. Rising, the General took his position at the corner of the fence upon which our right rested, and with perfect calmness gave directions to our men, who were in some confusion from the suddenness with which the enemy rode into our lines, and the vigor of the attack. During the engagagement, a horseman (a corporal, as was shown by the chevrons on his arm) took position diagonally to our rear and between the garden and a barn in the rear of it ; and, with great coolness, fired, as opportunity occurred, into our ranks. The General called to some of our men to shoot him, but they, engaged with those in our midst, did not obey promptly, and he, seeing the effectiveness of the fire of this one man, approached him, pistol in hand, to shoot him himself.

The pistol carried by the General was small, and hence effective only at close range. His object seemed to be to get so near to his adversary that his shot would be *certain ;* but before he could deliver it, he was himself shot through the bowels He died three days after at a farm house near Bunker's Hill, to which we took him.

The soldier who shot Gen'l Pettigrew was killed ; I think, however, not in the way you describe. But this is immaterial. My object in addressing this communication to you for publication is that a plain narration of facts may counteract the impression your account (most unintentionally, I know) makes, that Gen'l Pettigrew was implicated in whatever of culpable negligence there was at Falling Waters. In my judgment no blame rests on him, and it would be unjust to suffer the reputation of one to be tarnished, than whom few armies have known a more vigilant and capable officer.

Gen'l Pettigrew's solicitude for the safety of the rear of the army no the fatal 14th July was intense. At dusk on the 13th we were withdrawn from our position in the line with which Gen'l Lee had covered Williamsport and Falling Waters, the army being on a march to cross the Potomac. At day dawn, on the 14th, we had marched only a few miles, the rain having fallen in torrents, and the road being obstructed by wagons and artillery trains which seemed almost to creep. This, of course, rendered our position very critical, and had the enemy shown any enterprise we would have been made to suffer much more severely than we did. Gen'l Pettigrew understood this perfectly. Moreover, we were unprovided with artillery, and he said to me over and again, "Did you ever hear of the rear guard of a retreating army without artillery." This state of things made him anxious and very watchful ; and as you will see

from my account, he left nothing undone which was in his power to do in the emergency. Pickets should have been posted immediately as the infantry force, already mentioned as the rear guard, passed our positions on to the pontoons. Had this been done promptly there could have been no mistake as to the character of the cavalry, as they came down the road, and, with artillery, their advance would have been checked, and the mournful disaster, the circumstances of which we are now recalling might probably have been avoided.

That blame attaches to some one for the disaster at Falling Waters on the 14th July, is certain, but not to Gen'l Pettigrew. How much of it belongs to Gen'l Heth I cannot tell; he certainly made a fatal mistake as to the identity of the squadron of cavalry which broke into our lines; but as to his having showed a want of pluck as the article in the Raleigh *Crescent* would intimate, it is absurd. No braver man than Gen'l Heth lives. He was in command of the rear guard of an army, and he would have been more than culpable had he remained on his horse to be killed, or had he participated in a fight of a small portion of his command, when the whole of it required his care.

And now, my dear Major, I am not quite sure whether I am glad or sorry to renew our acquaintance in so doubtful a way as in a newspaper correspondence; but I am certainly glad to address in a most friendly spirit, one to whom I am bound by many of the "thorns and roses" of bygone times, when we served, not only under the same banner, but under the same loved and honored leaders. Yours very sincerely,

LOUIS G. YOUNG.

Address Delivered by Major James C. McRae to the Fayette Independent Light Infantry Company, on the Occasion of its 81st Anniversary.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—More than four-score years have passed away since the organization of your company: Grandfather, father and son have successively shouldered their muskets and proudly mustered in your ranks. The piping times of peace have again and again witnessed your holiday parades, and the rude tocsin of war has twice called you forth in defence of your country's liberties. Ancient and honorable is your name, and ancient and honorable is your fame.

It falls to me to-day to address you on the pleasing occasion of your 81st Anniversary. I am filled with apprehension, lest I shall be unable to wear with credit the mantle which has fallen upon me, and to speak words of comfort to you, worthy to be remembered with those spoken in the past by the eminent men who have heretofore addressed you.

Thirty-one years ago, at your semi-centennial celebration, you were addressed by that highly respected citizen and member of your company,

Ed. Lee Winslow, in a most finished and elegant speech, which is in your company from its formation until that time.

Your records are perfect from that date to the present. So that you have a history of your company, regularly kept up, with slight exception, from its very organization.

On the 4th of December, 1850, your company was addressed in a most eloquent manner by a former commandant of the corps, a man who was honored by this community and State, and has in return reflected honor upon your command and the community at large—the Honorable Robert Strange. At that time there were five, now the roll is closed, and not a survivor remains of the gallant band who responded to their country's call and marched to Wilmington in the war of 1812–'15. During the decade succeeding the address of Judge Strange this company remained, according to its ancient reputation, the pride and glory of our good old town. No celebration was complete, unless its showy uniform dazzled the eye, and its steady column headed the procession. Those were the days of peace and prosperity and luxury. In 1851 the same officers were elected as of the preceding year, the roll of which is published in an appendix to the addresses of Mr. Winslow and Judge Strange, which was printed by order of the company. In 1855 Maj. A. M. Campbell declined a re-election, and Maj. Walter Draughon was elected to succeed him. Maj. Draughon held the office for three years, when he was elected General of the 4th Brigade N. C. M., and was succeeded in command of the company by Maj. Wm. Huske, who held this proud position until 1860, when, declining a re-election, Maj. Wright Huske was elected in his stead, and under his command this company was called from its holiday soldiering to step forth into the ranks of real war. During this decade of which I have just been speaking, the company visited the cities of Wilmington and Newbern, and was visited by the Wilmington Light Infantry Company, which was commanded by Capt. W. L. DeRossett, afterwards the gallant Colonel of the 3rd N. C. State Troops, and about the same time the *esprit du corps* was wonderfully increased by the formation of that magnificent company, the LaFayette Light Infantry, who became your worthy rivals in peace, your brother soldiers and companions in war, and whom you are proud to have with you as honored guests to-day. Civilities and compliments were often interchanged, and the town had good cause to feel a just pride in her citizen-soldiery. As an evidence of the spirit which animated your company in those days, I desire to call your attention to an Act of Assembly passed in 1859, for its encouragement, exempting its officers and men from liability to jury duty, and the response which it met from the unanimous voice of the company. The corps, in responding to this offer of exemption, declined to take advantage of its benefits, declaring that, as they were soldiers they were also citizens, ready and willing to perform all the duties and responsibilities pertaining to citizenship. But now we were verging to the time when the company was to be called from its light and pleasant tasks at home to sterner duties in the field. Portents of war thickened the air, and the men who had heretofore taken pride in their organization as an ornament and a thing of pomp and pleasure, now began

more minutely to examine their arms and more earnestly to apply themselves to perfection in the drill of the soldier ; the ranks, which had been thin, began rapidly to be filled, and in the winter of 1860 and the spring of 1861, drills were had almost every night, and the martial spirit of the corps was fully aroused. And this brings us down to the time which is familiar to us all, aye, burned into our memories as with heated iron. Composed as it was of a material which, by an immense majority, was devotedly attached to the Union of the fathers under the Constitution, and to the old flag which it bore—yet when the war between the States was commenced, when it was necessary to declare upon which side we stood, there was no wavering from the true path of duty ; there was no hesitation in favor of the old beaten track when the right pointed out a turning away from ancient idols and a new way of honor. The members of this company did what honorable men could only do as volunteer soldiers of the State of North Carolina—then our *Sovereign State ;* when her integrity was threatened, her sons were instant in their duty, and bared their breasts in her defence. The incidents of those exciting days are innumerable—grave and gay, joyous and sad, mingled in a confused mass, following, one upon another, in such rapid succession that the first was trodden down and its impression almost oblitered by its succeeding event. Those of you who were members of the organization at that time will well remember your first duty as soldiers of the great civil war ; the mingled feelings of the march up Haymount in the sweltering sun, to take your part in that solemn farce, the capture of the Arsenal ; and you will remember that, however the programme was known and arranged by others, there was to your company but a single aim, and that was duty at all hazards. It knew not whether that march and that show of force was a mere matter of form ; but it did know this : that, aided by the gallant company actuated by the same sentiments, that flag which waved no longer as the proud ensign of a united country, but had become to us a mask of tyranny, must come down to-day ; that those arms must now be the property of sovereign North Carolina. And with its three rounds of ammunition apiece, the command was as fully satisfied that this must be the issue of that day's sun as they were of their very existence. After acting as a garrison for the Arsenal for a short time, orders were received to prepare for active service in the field. In order of time, I ought to have mentioned that, on the first call of our Governor for troops, on the 17th day of April, 1861, the company, now increased to 56 men, unanimously tendered their services for the war, and immediate preparations were commenced for active service ; the heavy shakos, the white belts, and other ornaments for holiday parades were speedily laid aside, and a handsome uniform, more adapted for use, was donned. Our comrades of the La Fayette company first received marching orders, and a few days after, our company, now numbering over 100, was also ordered to Raleigh ; but before reaching the steamboat for some reason the order was countermanded, and, instead of returning to their homes, a camp was immediately formed on Harrington Hill, where the company drilling, daily, awaited further orders. Your present orator received from Governor Ellis the marching orders, and taking the stage rode all night,

and delivered his orders about 9 o'clock in the morning. The company was at once got in readiness, and before dinner time of the same day we were on the Cape Fear River, *en route* for Wilmington. It is almost needless to attempt to refresh your memories as to the events of that day. Ah! "There were partings in hot haste." There were flashing eyes of beauty, which had heretofore nought but smiles, all dimmed with tears. There were tender revelations made that day, from hearts all filled with love, but under other circumstances not so easily won. When we look back at that time, what a tumultous rush of conflicting emotions seem to have swept over us! Leaving our peaceful homes; leaving the heaving breasts of love and tenderness, whose every throb was ours, (for who was there, in all that brave company, left not some loved one behind him that day?); alas! there was a strain upon the heart-strings which e'en a'most snapped them in twain, when the last good-bye was said. Going forth to war, clad in all its panoply, with warm hearts eager for the fray. Oh! it was a glorious enthusiasm, which strengthened the very soul and steeled the nerve! Going to fight against the old flag of our fathers. Going to tear in pieces the ligaments which had so long bound a great and powerful nation together. Going to set aside all the traditions of our country. Ah! there were other feelings in many a breasts than those of unmixed joy. Going to fight for liberty. Going to take our natural place in the Southern constellation, and, side by side with those who had always been our friends and brethren, to rear aloft the starry banner of freedom. Oh, yes, we were ready with stern joy to march forth from all we held dear on earth, and stake our lives upon the venture. The hills which circled round the landing place at Campbellton were alive with those who were left behind, and, as the steamer pushed out in the stream, the last vow given, the last clasp broken, amid the waving of handkerchiefs, and the cheers of the populace, and the inspiring strains of martial music, the old Independent company left its home for the seat of war. I must leave to others to tell how slowly, how tearfully that throng of loved ones turned to their now deserted hearth-stones. I cannot tell you of the heart-trying suspense, the sitting down in quiet to wait for news, the anxiety with which the first intelligence of you was looked for, or the sad, sad days which followed your departure. For us, to whom it was a bewildering panorama of new and untried scenes, shifting before our eyes, these days passed as a wonderful dream; but to those who were left behind to sit with folded hands and wait, they were a dread reality.

In quick succession followed your arrival at Raleigh; your encampment on the Fair Grounds; the re-union with our brethren of the La-Fayette; the incorporation of both companies into the 1st N. C. Volunteers, under that veteran soldier and tremendous disciplinarian, Col. D. H. Hill; the journey to Richmond, where upon Howard's Grove, on the night of the 20th of May, 1861, it was announced by telegraph that North Carolina had severed her connection with the Union, and had cast her lot, for weal or woe, with the Confederate States. Then there was a mass meeting of the citizen soldiery: many and stirring were the speeches made; but of all these speeches we remember with most affection and pride the address of our own first Lieutenant. It was no secret

to us, the deep and earnest attachment he had for the Union, the strong struggle he had made against the tide of passion which was sweeping over the land, the sorrow of his heart when the old ties were broken; and we well knew the steady strength of resolution with which, having put old things behind him, he went forth where honor and conscience told him was the way in which he should walk, and how faithfully he trod it to the end. Among all the gallant ones whose life blood, poured upon Virginia's soil, made of it one vast altar of liberty's libations, there is none whose memory is, and shall ever be, more fresh and green in our memories, than that of him who, as an officer heads the list of the gallant dead of the Independent company, our comrade and our friend, Benj. R. Huske.

But, to return: then followed the passage by steamer to Yorktown; our first acquaintance with General—then Colonel—J. B. Magruder. Do any of you remember that trip to Yorktown?—or the price of a cup of hot coffee, or even of a drink of—water on that boat? Did any of you, forgetting that your rights as free citizens and peers of the best in the land, had been lost in your position as a private in the ranks, get tired of staying down below and conclude to walk on the upper deck and seek better accommodations in the cabin? If so, may be your experience was like mine that day, and your independence received a rude shock when you were pointedly informed by a dapper-staff officer that your place was down below and that you had better find it at once. And so the reality came at last, and we were common soldiers in the trenches at Yorktown; and there we dug, and there we drilled, and there we turned out at the beat of the long roll. With what an awful dignity our Colonel was clothed; and how we, like school-boys in the hands of a rather severe teacher, laughed at his jokes, or trembled at his frown, or shrunk from his withering sarcasm, or studiously read the *Presbyterian* in front of our tents when we saw him approaching in his walk through the camp. But he was a good disciplinarian and a brave man, and our time was well employed; for we were, indeed, but at school then, learning the art of war, which for years to come was to be our occupation. And as a proof of the value of the training there received, the old 1st regiment sent scores, I might almost say hundreds, of officers into other commands.

How we loved our Lieut. Colonel, the tender, gentle, dauntless Lee, soon to be another martyr on the shrine of liberty! Ah! how can this generation fill its end when so many of the noblest and best have gone before their time!

And how we admired our little Major, the brave and chivalrous Lane, ere long to reach the highest rank and worthily bear the honors and burdens of a division command.

And there we first knew, as a lieutenant, and afterwards Major, Rob't F. Hoke, of whose military career North Carolina may well boast, for he was a prince among paladins and a hero among men. There we knew Moulton Avery, a soldier and a gentleman, who afterwards gallantly fell at the head of his own regiment; and Ross, commander of the boy company, gone to his death; and Parker and Owens, and hosts of others,

who either "sleep the sleep that knows no waking," or are scarred by the wounds of many battles. There we saw one of our own lieutenants fitted to lead a brigade under the eye of Gen. Lee himself. There we saw the commander of our brother company rise to be Lieutenant Colonel; and afterwards many of our own men, loving and honoring him, followed him into Starr's Battery and Battalion.

And then we went to Bethel: we have passed through much since then, my comrades, but I think that the first sound of the shrieking shell, the first blood of actual war, the first experience of battle, can never be forgotten. And so, although many tremendous scenes of carnage were witnessed by us afterwards, yet the memory of that June morning will ever be fresh in our minds.

These days of intimate association around the camp-fire, in the mess, and under the same tent, opened the eyes of men to each others qualities. Friendships there were formed, to last for life; antagonisms there arose, which are hard to be forgotten.

And so the time wore on, and the six months service was concluded. I cannot tell you of the further incidents of the Peninsular campaign, for fortune removed me to a different field; nor of the joyous return home of the 1st Regiment—but many here were eye witnesses of the scene,

"When all the towers rang their merry peals."

when there were reunions, for a time, and the doors of happy homes were opened, and a little rest was taken, so soon to be broken for a longer and deadlier service.

But not all returned from this campaign. Amid all the joyous welcoming there were some aching hearts: Willey McKethan, John D. Huske and Jas. Weemyss, were left behind. Brave fellows, genial companions, steadfast friends, good soldiers, they were spared the issue of the conflict, and went to their long rest not knowing what they had escaped.

After a short sojourn at home, the members of your company were scattered throughout the army, many of them reaching rank and distinction, and not a few finding bloody graves upon embattled fields. It was impossible, at the short notice which I had of your desire that I should address you to-day, to prepare a correct statement of those who belong to the Roll of Honor of your company killed in battle. You ought to prepare such a roll, to frame it, and to hang it in the most sacred place in your armory. You ought to look upon it often, and to keep their names always in your memories. You ought to crown it with immortelles, and when you go on Memorial Day to the quiet resting place of the Confederate dead, to assist in that most tender and touching ceremony, the one pure, bright, angelic offspring of a bloody war, the woman's tribute to her dead defenders—"Lord, keep their memory green"—when you go with them on that most sad and solemn day, carry your Roll of Honor with you; that though some of them may sleep in distant valleys far from home and kindred, yet their *names* may be remembered, and have their share of floral offerings.

The organization of your company was not lost after its return from Yorktown; and on Feb. 22, 1862, an election of officers was had, and

Peter M. Hale, who had been a private through the whole tour of service in the field, was elected Major commanding. This was a just tribute to one who had, in the intimate association of camp life, endeared himself to all his comrades, and who, though now residing in a distant State, is with us in heart, I know, to-day—for no one takes a deeper interest in the welfare of everything connected with our good old town, and especially of this one of its most cherished institutions. In March, 1862, the company again offered its services in defence of our liberties. It was then composed of about 40 men; but before its services were accepted most of the members had volunteered in other commands and gone to the front. So on the 1st of April, '62, when the Clarendon Guards went to Fort Fisher they carried in their ranks the commander and twelve men of your company—all that was left. From this time it was impossible to keep up a regular organization, but a few of the old members were accustomed to meet at the former stamping ground on Cross Creek, and break a glass to the memory of Auld Lang Syne, and this continued until after our sorrowful defeat. Even such celebrations as this was forbidden by the military satraps who had become our rulers, and for several years there was no open recognition of the day—until your recent organization, and on your 80th anniversary all the beauty and chivalry of the town and county turned out to welcome you to the ranks again. An honorable son came from a sister State to make you an address, and your anniversary dinner was graced by the presence of many friends from abroad, among them was the present Governor of the State, who entertained you at the table with an elegant address.

I wish I had had the time to collect the many reminiscences of the men and times of the old Independent company. Its history is so interwoven with that of the town itself that the history of the one is the history of the other, and those who have filled the posts of honor in the company have also occupied high civic positions in the gift of the people. So may it ever be. May the officers of this company always be selected from the best of the citizens. May the *esprit du corps* which ever animated the members and made them not only good soldiers, but good citizens also, prompt you in the discharge of every duty, and, shirking none, to ever continue steadfast. May you ever be ready for any and every emergency—brave without rashness, filled with *disciplined* courage, obedient to authority, honorable in all things as your ancient reputation.

So you may be in the future the pride and glory of the town, the reliance of her people, and, with your brethren of the LaFayette Company, the safety and protection of the community. And at the 100th anniversary, which is not far distant, may our sons be ready to take our places in the ranks, and pass the colors on unsullied to another generation—and may *we all* be there to see!

The Confederate Dead.

FROM AN UNPUBLISHED POEM BY MAJ. JNO. W. MOORE.

Alas, of all that goodly band,
So long unconquered in their might
Their banners bore across the land,
Upholding what they deemed the right,
How many sleep upon the hills
They rendered famous for all time!
They now are eased of life's deep ills
The frowning height no more they climb.

God bless the dead who bravely died
In cause still hallowed by their blood!
They rest in His own bosom wide.
No longer there can hate or feud
Disturb them in their rest serene,
They still are dear to us, who knew
Those heroes 'neath their hillocks green,
Who of their comrades left so few.

They knew no weakness in their love,
Sore battle did their valor prove
Long for their homes they vainly strove.

The bugle's call no more they hear—
The drums are silent on each ear,
They moulder from us year by year.

Let memory keep their image bright,
And dream of them each silent night,
And bless them with the morning light:

Let Winter evenings hear the tale
Oft told our children—hushed and pale
At bloodshed which could not prevail.

How they as one to four fought on,
As deadlier still the years were grown.
And far abroad their fame was blown.

It must be that they now are blest,
They do not live in land oppressed,
But in fair scenes know ever rest.

The wild flower blooms upon their graves,
The robin chants his sweetest staves,
The green grass softly o er them waves.

Earth's weary paths they long since trod,
They fear no tyrant or his rod,
For they are resting on with God.

A dreamless sleep they ever know—
They would not now resent the blow
Which laid them in their graves so low;

Each Sabbath finds them very still—
No sound is on the wooded hill,
And motionless is every mill;

The distant church bells on the air
Come faintly muffled to the ear,
Where lips still breathe their names in prayer.

The lily droops its pensive head,
The hawk sails silent far o'erhead
And they sleep on! long deaf and dead.

It cannot be they died in vain,
Or fruitless, all their toil and pain—
The martyr's blood must have its gain.

Those lips we loved are very mute,
They breathe no more to melting lute,
But still they bear for us their fruit—

They live exultant with the years.
They meet the future and its tears—
Devotion ever bounty bears.

A purpose deep was in their loss,
No storm in vain the waves shall toss,
God lifts us by each heavy cross,

A nobler, new humanity
Is born of blood shed full and free,
And richer grows the pruned tree.

Spent strife grows pale to see its blood,
Its victim cries, from where he stood,
With voice that melts the sterner mood.

Dear Pity wakes, when dying cries
Are hushed, and God from silent skies
Shows Might wherein its weakness lies.

Contention sees a single side,
It feels not, that in compass wide
Are other views to make us bide,

And ponder well the golden rule
That Christ once gave, our hearts to school,
Our brother was not made our tool.

So they are strong in silent death—
Though lost so long to earthly breath,
Large good to us they still bequeath—

The nations that are yet unborn
Will sing their praise amid the dawn
Of that fast coming blessed morn,

When war shall come again no more
Upon the world's redeemed shore,
Full-cleansed of all its guilt and gore.

The flowers shall bloom for other eyes,

Fresh moons shall wake in yon rich skies,
And they become dim memories.

New lights are in their iormer homes,
Old love in other channel roams,
Strange faces haunt their ancient rooms.

Oh! Sacred dead! Another blest*
Comes softly to partake your rest—
A little while we weep distressed.

*Gen'l Lee.

The "Red Infantry."

Dedicated to Lieutenant Col. Jno. D. Taylor, former Commander of the 1st Battalion of N. C. Heavy Artillery and detachment 36th N. C. Regiment.

O'er the breastworks to the van,
Rush forward every man;
And many a face grew wan
In the "Red Infantry."

On, on, they wildly rush,
Through thorns and tangled brush—
Ay, gallantly they push—
The brave "Red Infantry."

And through the battle smoke,
Now rapidly they broke,
To deal a mighty stroke—
The brave "Red Infantry."

With many a hasty yell,
Which oft was heard to swell,
A sign that all is well,
Rush the "Red Infantry."

Up to the first redoubt,
They charge the enemy out,
And raise a clam'rous shout—
The brave "Red Infantry."

The enemy secure,
From a second breastwork pour,
Their deadly missles o'er
The brave "Red Infantry."

And many a gallant brave,
Now found a gory grave;
And none would succor, save
The brave "Red Infantry."

The bugle sounds retreat,
And swarming missiles fleet
Their gallant ranks deplete—
The brave "Red Infantry."

And many a cruel dart
Pierced many a manly heart:
But well they bore their part—
The brave "Red Infantry."

They went in proud array,
And bleeding came away;
Their names will live for aye—
The brave "Red Infantry."

HARRY LIGHTHEART.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., June 9th, 1866.

*The 1st Battalion of Heavy Artillery were serving as infantry, and the artillery trimmings to their uniforms caused them to be designated by the South Carolinians and Georgians as the "Red Infantry." This Battalion went into the charge at Bentonville with 267 rank and file, and came out with 115. Every officer was killed, wounded or captured, except two. Capt Rankin being among those killed. Col. Taylor, who was in command, lost an arm while gallantly leading his men up to the enemy's breastworks.

From the Correspondence of General L. O'B. Branch.

Extract from a private letter written 4 miles from Fairfax C. H., 15 miles from Washington D. C.

"Since I wrote you last, we have been almost constantly in the enemy's rear, and communication with home has been impossible. We have performed the most remarkable marches recorded in history. If we had not the actual experience it would not be credited that human nature could endure what we have endured. Fighting all day and marching all night—not for one day only, but for a whole week. The little sleep we have had has been on the battlefield surrounded by the dead and wounded. Some of the soundest sleep I have ever had, has been on the naked ground, without cover, and the rain pouring down in torrents. The only rations we have had for a week are fresh beef—our wagon trains can't keep up with us. My brigade has been in nearly every battle, sometimes in the lead, and always among the foremost. It has suffered severely, but has behaved splendidly. I go with them in every battle, and in all the hail of bullets I have gone through, have not had my skin broken.

"At Manassas my brigade had the satisfaction of whipping Burnside, and taking prisoners' from him two days in succession.

"Twice our corps has passed entirely around the enemy, getting between him and Washington, and destroying countless quantities of his stores. At Manassas we burned 150 loaded cars.

"No brigade in the service has been in as many battles, and done so much hard service as mine."

Extract from a private letter from Frederick City, Md.

"Having driven the enemy from Virginia, we are now at the old capital of Maryland. Our corps has thus far continued in advance.

"We crossed the Potomac day before yesterday and continued the march until 10 o'clock at night, when we turned in a field for the night.

"Gen'l Jackson sent me an order to have two days provisions cooked immediately. I sent him word we had nothing to cook—and would be glad to know where I could get something for my men. He sent word back that I should send the men into a cornfield near by to fill their haversacks with roasting ears. I did so, and told him we would be ready to march in two hours. Before daylight we were off, and reached here by the middle of the day.

"Such is the character of the service this corps has been rendering—marching, fighting and starving, almost incessantly, night and day. I would not have believed without actual experience that flesh, blood and muscle could stand what we have stood.

I have been for several days in command of the division. I crossed the Potomac at the head of six brigades composing about half of Gen'l Jackson's corps."

Extract from a private letter written at Frederick, Md., Sept. 8th, 1862.

"We have done so much hard fighting since crossing the Rappahannock that I cannot undertake to give particulars. In the fight of Friday near Manassas, Gen'l Gregg's Brigade was on my right. He had repulsed an attack on his line, and was again furiously assailed by a fresh column. Seeing the enemy were concentrating their efforts at that point, I extended my line so as to place one of my regiments, (the 37th) behind him, and informed him I would support him if he should need it. In a few minutes Gregg's Brigade came back retreating, and the enemy in close pursuit. Gen'l Gregg, then asked me for support. I ordered Col. Barbour to advance with the 37th, and to assail the enemy on meeting them. Without halting, I ran across the road under a hail storm of shot, for another regiment. The 7th was nearest. Calling for Col. Haywood I learned that he was already wounded, and calling on the 7th to follow me, I led it to the support of the 37th. These regiments swept the enemy back in almost the twinkling of an eye, regaining the ground lost by Gen'l Gregg, and re-establishing our line at that point. The enemy made six distinct attacks on this point, with as many fresh columns, but did not succeed in breaking it. In the meantime, we had been re-inforced, and at this place the fiercest battle of the war took place. During the two last attacks, I had not a round of ammunition in my brigade, and all I could do, was to stand in line of battle with bayonet fixed, determined to receive them in that way if they should break the line before me. Gen'l Gregg and his officers, in the strongest terms thanked me, and said I had saved the day, and saved them from a route. When I wanted to throw out pickets, I had all the cartridges box examined and could only find 24 cartridges in the brigade. I placed a regiment on picket with orders to give the 24 cartridges to twelve picked men, and the balance of the regiment should stand guard with fixed bayonets. Ask your father if he stood on picket in the war of 1812, with fixed bayonets and no powder, within four hundred yards of the enemy. The expedition of Jackson's Corps from the Rappahannock to Manassas, and thence to this place, is the most daring and extraordinary in the history of wars."

A Young Lady's Diary.

The battles of Manassas commenced the 29th of August, and ended the 1st of September, 1862.

Sept. 2d —Winchester, Va., evacuated by the Federals. Before leaving they blew up their magazine, and destroyed two blocks of buildings. The Confederate cavalry took immediate possession.

Sept. 8th.—Gov. Vance inaugurated Governor of North Carolina, to serve until the 1st day of January, 1865, in pursuance of his election, and the ordinance of the Convention on the subject.

Sept. 6th.—The Confederates make an attack on Washington, N. C. They succeeded in driving the Yankees with some loss from the town, and held it for two or three hours, when the enemy's gunboats compelled our troops to retire. The Confederates succeeded in bringing off three pieces of artillery. The expedition failed in its chief object, which was the surprise of the town and capture of a great many runaway negroes who were harbored in it. The Yankees had been apprised of the intended assault upon the town, and were consequently prepared to receive the Confederates.

Sept. 9th.—The Confederates make a brilliant dash upon Williamsburg. The Federals were pursued to their camps which they quickly deserted, and only stopped when they had found shelter in Fort Magruder, some distance below Williamsburg. The Confederates were commanded by Shingler of the "Holcomb Legion" of South Carolina.

Sept. —. —The Confederates of Gen'l Loring's command capture Buchanan, Upshur C. H., with 5,000 stand of arms and immense stores, all of which were destroyed. The next day they (the Confederates) captured Weston. The next day they took Glensville. The next day they took Col. Rathbone and his regiment at Roane Court House. The next day they drove a force of the enemy from Raven's wood, and the next day they crossed into Ohio, marching twenty miles in that State.

Sept. 11th.—Engagement at Fayette Court House between the Confederates under Gen'l Loring, and the Federals, which resulted in the capture of the place by the Confederates, after a severely contested battle. The enemy were reinforced, and while the army lay on their arms ready to renew the fight in the morning the enemy fled. Gen'l Loring is now pursuing with all his forces.

Sept. —. —After fighting two obstinately contested fights to day, one at Cotton Hill, and the other at Gauley. The enemy have been put to flight down the Kanawha, and the Confederates are now in possession of their former position at Gauley, with their wagons, trains, and some stores. The Confederates are now crossing the Kanawha, and in full pursuit of the enemy. Gen'l Loring again commanded the Confederates.

Sept 13th.—After incessant skirmishing from Gauley down, Gen'l Loring's command took possession of Charlestown, Kanawha county. The enemy made strong resistence, burning their stores, and most of this town in their retreat. He is now in full retreat.

The advance guard of Gen'l Price's army, under Gen'l Armstrong, surprised and attacked the Yankees at Iuka, driving them out of the town, and capturing a large number of prisoners. Gen. Price with the main body of the army come up the following day. The enemy fled in the direction of Eastport.

Sept. 14th.—Terrible battle at Boonsboro, Md., in which the Confederates were victorious. Gen'l McClellan attacked Gen'l D. H. Hill. The fight lasted all day, with heavy loss on both sides. On the following day Hill was reinforced by Longstreet, when the battle was renewed and McClellan driven back three miles.

Munfordsville, Ky., surrendered to the Confederates under Gen'l Braxton Bragg.

Sept. 15th.—Harper's Ferry surrendered to us with large numbers of negroes, ammunition, stores, &c. The surrender was made to Gen'l A. P. Hill. The prisoners, consisting of 11,000, were immediately paroled. It is regarded by all as one of the most masterly feats of the war.

Sept. 17th.—The most terrific battle of the war fought at Sharpsburg, Md. It raged with great fury for several hours. The loss on both sides immense. The advantage remained with the Confederates, who retained possession of the field. The shock of battle was the most tremendous that ever occurred upon this continent, and the result was the severest, and the most damaging that the enemy had received in the whole campaign.

Sept. 18th.—Day of thanksgiving in the Confederate States by order of President Davis.

Sept. 20th.—Severe engagement near Shepherdstown. The enemy having crossed a large number over near Shepherdstown were immediately attacked by Gen'l Jackson's Corps, and routed. Their loss very heavy. Quite a number of arms taken.

Oct. 3rd.—Skirmish at Franklin, Va. In the early portion of the day, it was carried on exclusively by the Yankee gunboats, and a few sharpshooters on the side of the Confederates; the gunboats were compelled to retire. In the afternoon a severe skirmish occurred with their infantry when they were again obliged to retreat. Not much loss on either side.

Stirring Address from General A. P. Hill.

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION,
Camp Branch, September 24th, 1862.

Soldiers of the Light Division—You have done well, and I am well pleased with you.

You have fought in every battle from Mechanicsville to Shepherdstown, and no man can yet say that the Light Division was ever broken. You held the left at Manassas against overwhelming numbers and saved the army. You saved the day at Sharpsburg, and at Shepherdstown you were selected to face a storm of round shot, shell and grape, such as I have never before seen. I am proud to say to you that your services are appreciated by our General, and that you have a reputation in this army which it should be the object of every officer and private to sustain.

[Signed] A. P. HILL,
Maj. Gen.

Official:
R. J. WINGATE, A. A. G.

Editorial Department.

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TO NORTH CAROLINIANS WHEREVER THEY MAY BE.

The enterprise in which the writer is engaged claims your attention and should command your support. "Our Living and Our Dead" was established with this object in view. The proprietor of the paper thought that those who fought for the State and in obedience to her call, who died on the battle-field, or of disease in her defence; or who survived the long war, wounded and maimed, with health broken and fortunes gone; or who came from the contest strong in health, unbroken in spirit and energy, after the faithful performance of every duty which that contest had imposed, deserved well of the State; and he thought their names should go down to posterity upon the pages of history. He had carefully examined many books written with the ostensible object of giving truthful accounts of battles and events which had occurred from 1860 to 1865, but which almost entirely ignored the presence and deeds of the soldiers of North Carolinia; and he had noticed, time and again, during the progress of the war, allusions to his native State, and to the brave men she had sent to the field, unwarranted in fact, unworthy in tone, and, which if permitted, unnoticed and unrebuked, to remain as the sources from which the future historian was to draw the materials for his labors—that then rank injustice would be done to the "good old North State" and her gallant sons. Impelled by a devoted love for our good old mother, and a desire to do simple justice to the memory of her dead, and to the gallant achievements of her living, he started the enterprise, after waiting for several years for others to undertake the task, and after a years' publication, in the form of a newspaper, he has thought it better, in order to give more permanence to the work, and to place it in better form for preservation, in future to publish it in the form of a magazine. The first number is now before you.

Whether the self-imposed task, undertaken with the object mentioned above, shall prove one of love, as well as of duty, it is for you, North Carolinians, to say. If you shall come forward to the support of the en-

terprise, as you should, furnishing the necessary material in your possession, or which you can gather; encouraging by word and deed the proprietor; criticizing judiciously, but in no factious spirit, his labors; giving to the readers of the magazine the results of your own experience on the battle-field, in camp, in hospital, or in prison; relating to the gallant deeds of your fellow-soldiers, who distinguished themselves and shed lustre upon the cause, by acts of prowess, of heroism, of fortitude, and of devotion in the hour of danger or death; thus perpetuating the name of such individual officers and privates who deserve especial mention for their gallantry; and supplying omissions in the narrative of others, and corrections wherever needed, *then* will the work be one in which all can take pride, and one which the future historian of our State will seek with avidity, in order to draw therefrom facts and incidents with which to delight posterity, and make our children's children proud of the ancestors from which they sprang. If, on the other hand, you turn a cold shoulder upon this effort to do justice to the sons of North Carolina, or give to it but a lukewarm support, it will die, as many other good works have done, and prove another lasting monument to that want of State pride which has ever characterized our people, and which greatly distinguishes them from our neighbors.

The work which the writer has determined to accomplish is one of no ordinary magnitude—unaided he cannot succeed however great may be his determination; but properly assisted and encouraged success is certain. That you, living sons of North Carolina, will do your whole duty in this matter, he will not for a moment doubt. Your duty to your dead comrades and to posterity requires this, and you cannot resist the demand such duty imposes. Let us all then work to make the magazine worthy the object it is designed to accomplish, and the State which we are all proud to call our mother.

STATE PRIDE.

One object we hope to accomplish by the publication of a magazine wholly devoted to themes, purely North Carolinian, is to arouse and cherish a commendable State pride. In an address delivered before the two Literary Societies of Chapel Hill, in 1855, by Geo. Davis, Esq., of Wilmington, the distinguished orator used these words:

"The undefinable spirit of patriotism has no element so powerful as a high and justifiable State pride. The citizen who cannot feel it may punctually pay his tithe of mint, anise and cummin; but in all the high-

er duties of citizenship, he will neglect the weightier matters of the law. He has it with the State which can appeal to its children by no nobler tie than a "narrow affection for the spot where they were born."

"While rejoicing, as North Carolinians, that the records of the past entitle you to the most honorable pride, remember that in so doing they call upon you for the exercise of the noblest patriotism. Keep ever green the memory of your illustrious dead. Let them live and shine in your hearts forever; not prompting you to empty boasting, but quickening every generous impulse, and stirring in you the purest ambition."

What was then so well said we re-iterate to day, and ask our readers ever to recur with becoming, high and justifiable State pride to the memory of our illustrious dead, and to follow with like pride the glorious example set by thousands of the living sons of North Carolina, remembering that no State is so worthy their love, in whatever light she may be viewed. Why we should cherish this State pride, it will be our duty in the future pages of this magazine to show.

TO BRIGADE AND DIVISION COMMANDERS.

It is certainly incumbent upon you, and you will doubtless esteem it a great pleasure, to prepare for publication Sketches of the Operations of your several commands during the four years of war. What you are pleased to prepare, it will give us great pleasure to publish in Our Living and Our Dead. The brave men, officers and privates, who served under you ask this much of you, that you will not leave your gallant Brigades and Divisions to the tender mercies of Northern Historians. Do them and yourselves justice; and place them and their deeds upon record, as you knew them, and they will be satisfied. We now present you the proper medium through which to communicate. The people of North Carolina will read what you write, will give credence to your statements, and the truth will be vindicated. Let us hear from you.

Twenty-Seventh North Carolina Regiment.—In October 1873, we published a historical sketch of this noble regiment which formed a portion of the gallant brigade commanded by Gen'l John R. Cooke. In order to correct some errors, which unavoidable crept into the sketch in the course of publication, and that this well written account of a fine regiment may be preserved in more enduring form, and that others may emulate the excellent example set by Capt. James A. Graham, we shall republish the history of the regiment in the October number of the Magazine.

Surely the commanders of the many, many noble regiments sent out

from this State will soon awake to a sense of the duty they owe to the men they commanded, and to the State they honored, and having awaked will prepare for publication similar sketches of the troops commanded by them.

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A Host of Contributors.—If all contribute to our pages who have promised, our magazine will never lack interest or readers. We have the right to expect articles from the pens of gentlemen in the State, among the first in intellect and attainments who distinguished themselves in the late war, or who have the requisite information in regard to others who sealed their devotion to the cause with their blood, or who have the necessary data to enable them to give our readers historical sketches of great value.

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Our Title Page.—While our title page presents a neat and attractive appearance, it is not the one that will shortly grace our cover. As an appropriate and beautiful design, we have selected the Confederate monument at Wilmington, and we are sure, when the designer and engraver shall have performed their work, our subscribers will thank us for the choice we have made. In the meantime, we are under obligations to Messrs. Edwards, Broughton & Co., for one so tasteful as adorns this issue.

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Gen. Bragg.—The Official Report of the Kentucky Campaign of 1862, made by Gen'l Bragg, is laid before our readers in this number. But few North Carolinians ever saw it before. The Western Army comprised four regiments of N. C. Troops and many natives of the State serving in other commands, and everything pertaining to that command will be read with interest.

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Write over your own Names.—All matter intended for publication should have the name of the author attached. The living can then know the amount of credence to be given to every statement published, and each writer should be so careful in what he writes for posterity, as to be willing to append his name to everything he writes.

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Our Camp Chest.—All remember "The Haversack" of *The Land We Love*. We purpose to make "Our Camp Chest" a similar feature of Our Living and Our Dead. We trust it will be kept full of choice anecdotes never before published, and of such as will bear republication.

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Our Editorial Department.—So soon as our engagements will permit, we purpose to devote more space and time to the editoral department of our Magazine.

Descriptive and Statistical.

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The value that this Department of our magazine, if the statistical and descriptive matter is furnished, will prove to the best interests of the State must be apparent to every one. North Carolina is rich in everything requisite to make a great and populous State. Every section, East, West, North, Centre, and South is full of wealth, when developed. The soil is very productive where properly cultivated; the forests are rich in choice timber; the streams are full of fish; the mountains and hills abound in rich ores, in coal, in marble, in granite, and other stones suitable for building. Lands are cheap, and present inducements to the industrious immigrant that few other States offer; and yet there are comparatively few of our own people even who are fully aware of the greatness of our State, and the rich future in store for her, if her resources shall ever be developed, and her mountain land opened to the commerce of the world.

We feel confident if the great beauty of our mountain valleys, the rich slopes of our hillsides, the sublime grandeur of our mountain peaks, the rich ore in their bosoms, our fountains of never failing health, our streams, affording abundant and never failing water-power, and our varied mines of health and wealth, could be appreciated, that at no distant day our mountain land would be the seat of a dense and thriving population, that every industry would prosper, and that we all should be proud to claim North Carolina as our home.

If the money, annually spent by North Carolinians in visiting and sojourning in other States during the summer months, should be expended at home, we should soon note the difference in the manner of speaking of our own State and people. What is derided *now*, would be applauded *then*; and we would soon learn that for every good quality of other States, for every beautiful scene, for every grand display of nature observed elsewhere, stirring our sense of beauty to its very depths, we had one still better, still more beautiful, still grander at home, in North Carlina; and that we had failed until now to recognize the fact, because we had spent our time in searching for the beauties and pleasures of other lands, ignoring our own.

When our design is thoroughly understood, and the full purpose of our enterprise appreciated, all that is beautiful, great and good in every section of the State will find a competent describer, and North Carolina shall be recognized, at home and abroad, as a great State, rich in all the elements necessary to sustain a densely thriving, prosperous, and comparatively happy people. Who will aid us, in each section of the State, to show the readers of this department of OUR LIVING AND OUR DDAD, by vivid, but truthful, pen-pictures what a glorious State we have, and how proud we shouln all be to call her "mother ?"

DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

In order that our readers may better understand the changes that have occurred in population, crops, trade, &c., in the several localities described, from time to time, in this Department of our Magazine, we shall avail ourselves of all the information within our reach, to give accurate accounts of those localities at as early periods of time as we can obtain.

As first in point of trade, we select Wilmington, the commercial Metropolis of the State, giving two sketches, the one written in 1815, by Joshua Potts, and the other in 1843, by Robert W. Brown. That the statements contained in them are reliable we have the authority of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, the pamphlet from which we extract them having been published, by order of that body, in 1872. We shall follow up these sketches by one of later date in our October number, which will show the present commercial value of Wilmington, and its rapid growth since 1843.

On the Trade of Wilmington, N. C., May 1st, 1815.

BY JOSHUA POTTS.

Wilmington, though but a small port, affords in season and in proportionate quantities, nearly all the various kinds of produce that are to be found in the growth of the United States, collectively—such is the effect of an intermediate climate, an extensive territory of different soil, and diversity in occupation of numerous inhabitants.

Portable articles of Produce are brought from the interior country, by land carriage, to the inland towns on the head of boating navigation; thence they are carried down to Wilmington in large flat boats, calculated for that purpose.

In the lower part of the country, transportation of Lumber, Naval

Stores, Timber and Spars, is facilitated by rafts, conducted by a few hands down numerous rivers and creeks.

In times of uninterrupted commerce, many ships and vessels of considerable burthen were annually loaded here and bound for European ports with cargoes of Naval Stores, Tobacco, Flaxseed, Cotton, Rice, and large Timber of Pitch Pine; their cargoes are dunnaged and stowed with Staves.

Our produce is particularly adapted for the markets of West India Islands, and when we have a free trade, many vessels of Wilmington and the Northern States, during winter and spring, load here, and depart for the West Indies in as many directions as there are Islands, their cargoes assorted with Lumber, Flour, Rice, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Tobacco, Tar, Live Stock, &c.

A proportion of our produce is transported coastwise to various ports, but that of New York the principal—and *vice versa*, the merchants and dealers of Wilmington and Fayetteville are generally furnished with a variety of merchandize from sundry ports on the Northern coast—especially from New York. Regular packets ply between Wilmington and New York.

Excellent crops of various kinds of produce are annually produced throughout this country. Our market opens in November, is brisk in December, increases in January, February and March—slackens in April—declines in May, and ends in June. The Summer and Fall months, in regard to trade, are dull, and the Fall sickly.

Those kinds of our produce, of the *first importance*, are noted for the present year as follows:

Tobacco is raised only in the upper country; is brought and inspected at Fayetteville, at the head of boating navigation, ninety miles above Wilmington. It may be had at Fayetteville, almost at any time of the year; but is more plenty between December and March. Of late years the quantity has been reduced, and the culture of *Cotton* substituted, as being less precarious, less toilsome, and of more profit than Tobacco. Within the last fifteen years, Tobacco has been lessened in culture more than one-half of former crops. Its quality has been said to have been inferior to that of Virginia, but of late it has been produced of amended goodness, and some of it prime. In the first place, it is uniformly purchased from the planters by merchants at Fayetteville, and by them exported to Europe or sold again in the United States.

Cotton, Upland, is but of recent cultivation in this State, and is increasing in quantity; the quality is said to be equal to that of South Carolina or Georgia. The planters at first put up their Cotton in round bags, but of late much of it is packed in square bales. There is no inspection of Cotton.

Rice—A fine crop is raised chiefly in the vicinity of Wilmington, near tide-water, of quality equal to any in the Southern States; and a charge for the rough casks which contain it, is always made by the planters.

Flour—The usual crop of considerable quantity: of late years subject to a good inspection, and marked under several qualities; the superfine is said to be equal to that of the Middle States.

Corn is seldom either plenty or cheap in Wilmington. The country around does not produce it in sufficient quantity for exportation.

Tar is not made in as large quantity as formerly, nor is it produced and brought to market with the same ease ;—it is an article subject to waste, and the price generally low. Countrymen, in many insiances, have paid attention to Cotton and Timber ; and numerous inhabitants of that description have removed to the Western States. Since the return of peace, however, the demand for Tar and Turpentine has raised the value of those articles to an encouraging price. It is rafted to Wilmington, and after being coopered and inspected, is transported coastwise, and a proportion shipped for European ports.

Turpentine is seen at market from June to December. In consequence of the late war, the quantity has been reduced, and prices depressed ; the present demand, however, has enhanced the value. There is scarcity at present.

Flaxseed, as well as Tobacco and Flour, is raised in the interior of this country. It is first contained in bags, and brought in wagons to Fayetteville, and there measured and sold by the bushel, usually from 90 to 120 cents, according to prospect. The purchasers at Wilmington have it there perfectly cleaned in machines for that purpose, and put up in casks of oak, well made, each containing seven bushels. When commerce is free, the price of a cask of Flaxseed at Wilmington is generally between ten and eleven dollars. There is no inspection on Flaxseed.

Lumber, many kinds and of a superior quality, is brought plentifully to market during the winter and spring. Plenty of sawed Boards, Planks and Scantling, of fine grained Pitch and Yellow Pine. Pine Timber and Spars of any size may be had. Shingles of Cypress, 22 inches in length, are plenty, generally thin and light, but proportionally cheap. Shingles of Juniper, well drawn and rounded, may be had from a distance, on timely notice.

Staves are not to be had here in quantity sufficient to furnish cargoes of vessels ; they are, however, to be had during winter and spring, and wherewith cargoes of other produce are dunnaged and stowed. Staves are, however, at times so plenty as to compose the principal part of a vessel's cargo. White Oak Hhd. and Barrel Staves are never plenty ; the growth of the tree is confined to narrow limits on the borders of the River Cape Fear. Red Oak Hhd. Staves are to be had in larger numbers than those of the White Oak, and are always more than proportionably cheap.

PRODUCE OF MINOR IMPORTANCE.

Bacon—Hams, Shoulders and Middlings, of excellent quality, are to be had in market, from January until May.

Butter comes chiefly from the mountains and back country, roughly put up in tubs and kegs—the season from November till March. It is subject to inspection.

Beeswax is seen generally in small quantities, and is carefully bought up by a few monopolizers of that article. It is often sent from Wilmington to New York and to Charleston.

Brandy, of Apples and Peaches—also,

Whiskies, distilled from grain, have lately been greatly increased throughout this country. The consumption of them already far exceeds the quantity of foreign distilled spirits; and from the economical disposition of our planters, the probability is, that, in a few years, the current use of domestic spirits will entirely supercede those of foreign distillation.

Beef is seldom barreled up in this country. The quality is sound, but lean and inferior.

Corn Meal has never been exported hence. It is brought to Wilmington raw, and only in small quantities for the use of the inhabitants.

Pork is put up only in small parcels, the quantity about sufficient to furnish vessels with sea stores, and to assort cargoes bound for the West Indies. The quality sound and good, but not very fat.

Lard comes to market in kegs and tubs of various sizes not well put up—the quantity not an object.

Tallow is produced in small quantities, of which candles are made and used in Wilmington, and on board vessels. Sometimes a few casks of Tallow are shipped coastwise.

Deer Skins and Furs are poor articles, both in quality and quantity.

Peas—Black-eye, &c., are of precarious growth and perishable quality. The quantity attempted to be raised is but small;—they serve to provision crews of vessels, feed negroes, milch cows, &c.

Live Stock—Cattle and Hogs are uniformly raised by nature in this country. Cattle are small and weakly, and cannot bear their passage to the West India Islands. Hogs are raised by mast or acorns, and in the months of November and December are in sufficient plight to be shipped to the West Indies. Poultry are generally plenty for the use of the inhabitants and for sea stores.

Pitch—Seldom any has been brought to market of late years. Tar burners seem to have declined reducing Tar to Pitch.

Rosin, Spirit of Turpentine, Spirit of Tar, are made only by persons in possession of Stills proper for those purposes; and they continue the quantity on hand small, merely to answer the demand that may occasionally happen—but should at any time parcels of these articles be required, the purchaser could be speedily furnished.

REMARKS.

It is unadvisable, and often disadvantageous, for a merchant in a distant State or foreign port, to dispatch a ship to Wilmington under orders for a cargo of our produce, without having first written to his correspondent of particulars required. Four to six weeks previous notice to the agent is always requisite, that he may have time and opportunity to procure the produce described, at the best advantage, and have it in readiness by the time of arrival of such ship. Great detention and disappointment often happen in consequence of voyages being abruptly commenced; as but seldom peculiar kinds of produce can be had on sudden notice.

Inspection of produce is established by law throughout North Carolina. A clause enacts that the shippers thereof shall pay the fees of inspection on the several articles as follows, viz: Rice, Flour, Pork, Lard, Beef, Butter, Tar, Turpentine, Pitch and Rosin. The rates are low.

On Lumber, the buyer and seller equally sustain the charges of inspection and delivery. Custom supercedes a law for inspection of Lumber. The fee is small.

At the Port of Wilmington, every article of produce and merchandize are, by custom, sold, bought, delivered and received by short or exact weight, measure or number, and nothing by the long hundred or thousand. For instance,

A ton of Iron, Cordage, &c., is only		2,000 lb.
A hundred weight of Sugar, &c.		100 lb.
A thousand Staves or Shingles	pieces	1,000
A ton of square Timber	solid feet	40
A barrel of Tar, by law	gallons	32
A bbl. of Turpentine or Pitch, by average weight, gross		320 lb.
A barrel of Pork, net		200 lb.
A barrel of Flour, net		196 lb.

Cash, or suitable bills, (commonly drafts on New York.) are the only funds that will command either Tobacco, Rice, Cotton or Flaxseed.

Salt.—The season for Salt, commences in September, and continues during October, November and December. Afterwards the demand slackens, and by March there is no calls for it.

Considerable quantities of Liverpool Salt were formerly imported, but during our Restrictive Acts, and nearly three years continuance of the late war with England, scarcely any has been brought in. Coarse Salt of late has arrived tolerably plenty, and although subject to a duty of about thirty cents per bushel, the last sales per cargo were per bushel at sixty-five cents.

Liverpool Ground Salt is always preferred at Fayetteville to any coarse Salt, at the same price, owing to weight of wagonage up the country, Liverpool being the lightest, per bushel.

For a few years since, while commerce was under restriction, and during the late war, sundry Salt Works were erected on the Sound, near Wilmington, which towards the last of the war, highly rewarded their several proprietors. But, since the return of peace, the price of home-made Salt has, consequently, fallen to that of similar quality imported. Notwithstanding, the domestic works will be continued in operation. They may be productive of profit, so far at least as the duty on foreign Salt may be extended.

The manner of producing what is here called Sound Salt, is by means of vats constructed with boards, into one of which salt water is brought by pumps worked with wind. Three vats constitute one set, and the sea water under evaporation, after having deposited the dreggy and slimy parts, is timely drawn from one reservoir into another, by which process the crystalized Salt becomes of the purest quality. The grain is of the size called hominy salt, or larger, and the quantity annually produced, within eight to twenty miles of Wilmington, is already more than thirty thousand bushels.

Main Bar of Cape Fear, high water at 7 o'clock at full and change of the Moon, depth 18 feet.

New Inlet Bar, high water at 7 o'clock at full and change of the Moon, depth 11½ feet.

Tides on each Bar, perpendicular, 5 to 6 feet.

Flats, ten miles below Wilmington, to town, 11½ feet.

Course in, over Main Bar ;—when in five fathoms water, the Light House used to bear North half East, but, unfortunately, a couple of years since the sea encroached on the shore* and destroyed the Light House ; and within a few years an angle to the westward has been formed in that part of the channel which was formerly straight, by which circumstance the navigation over the Main Bar has become more difficult. Pilots generally attend in time to conduct vessels in safety.

Lighterage, between the Flats and Wilmington, comes on all vessels above 11½ feet.

Also, between Main Bar and Flats, at high water, are Shoals of 14½ feet.

Wilmington is situated on the east side of Cape Fear or Clarendon river, and lies North 30 miles above the Main Bar, and 20 miles above New Inlet.

On the Trade of Wilmington, August 1st, 1843.

BY ROBERT W. BROWN.

Wilmington affords, in season, and in proportionate quantities, nearly all of the various kinds of produce that are to be found in the growth of the United States collectively. Such is the effect of an intermediate climate, an extensive territory of different soil, and diversity of occupation of numerous inhabitants.

Portable articles of produce are brought from the interior country, by land carriage to Wilmington by well constructed Steamboats and their numerous Towboats, comprising a flotilla on an extensive scale, qualified to carry large quantities of merchandize up and produce down ; and when the river is not too low for Steamboats to run all the way, greater dispatch is not given in any part of our country. At those periods of low water, which occasionally happen, the transportation is facilitated by the smaller flat Towboats, aided speedily by the Steamboats, so far as the latter can proceed. We have also the additional route of Railroad, 161 miles as noted below, in another direction.

In the course of many years practice of the author in his agency for numerous merchants of the interior, and since the establishment of Steamboats, he has had goods delivered at Fayetteville, within a week and ten days, from New York, and the merchants and farmers of the

*Why ? Because the River current had been depreciated to that extent in volume and force, by the opening at New Inlet, as to be overcome by the current and force of waves of the ocean ; thus permitting the ocean waves and current to gradually wear away the shore. H. NUTT.

back conntry, hitherto trading with South Carolina, must find their way to the convenient seaport of their own State, and Wilmington can produce a market for export and import, with all necessary facilities. The larger vessels for foreign trade and the smaller for coasting, have the advantage of two Bars—the New Inlet and the Main Bar to pass in and out.

In the lower part of the country, transportation of sawed Lumber, Staves, Naval Stores, Timber and Spars, is facilitated by rafts, conducted by a few hands, down numerous rivers and creeks.

Many ships and vessels, of considerable burthen, are annually loaded here, and bound for European and West India ports, with cargoes of Naval Stores, Tobacco, Flaxseed, Cotton, Rice, Pitch Pine Planks, Timber and Staves.

Our produce is particularly adapted for the markets of the West India Islands ; and the shipping of Wilmington and the Northern States, as well as foreign vessels, during winter and spring, load here and depart for the West Indies, in as many directions as there are Islands ; their cargoes assorted with sawed Lumber, Staves, Shingles, Flour, Rice, Pork Bacon, Lard, Butter, Naval Stores, &c.

A large proportion of our produce is transported coastwise, to various ports, but those of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, principally ; and *vice versa*, the merchants and dealers of Wilmington and Fayetteville, embracing the extensive interior of the State, are furnished with a variety of merchandize from sundry ports on the Northern coast, especially from New York. Regular packets ply between Wilmington, New York and Philadelphia. Steamboats of good capacity ply on the river below Wilmington, for passengers, freighting and towing. The healthy summer retreat at Smithville, is much resorted to.

Excellent crops of various kinds of produce are annually produced throughout this country. Our market opens in November, is brisk in December, increases in January, February and March, slackens in April, declines in May, and ends in June. The summer and fall months, in regard to trade, are dull ; rivers generally low ; crop season with the country people ; a relaxation in town ; and consequently business generally is less active, except the ordinary preparations for the renewal of the fall trade, and the importation of large quantities of goods, for their passage to the interior, which is a steady employment from July to November. This business demands the constant vigilance, care and presence of the consignees and parties entrusted with it, during the most unfavorable period of the season.

A new route is now established by the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, through the North Eastern counties of the State leading to Weldon on the Roanoke, and thence to Norfolk or Petersburg. Splendid Steamboats, built for the purpose, and second to none in the United States, ply between Wilmington and Charleston, conveying with great comfort, and comparatively no risk, the mail and passengers, which route, as already ascertained, is admitted to be one of the best in the whole country, avoiding the great hazard of Capes Hatteras, Lookout, and Frying Pan, in a short sea-scope between Cape Fear and Charleston Bars, so far as passengers are concerned.

The Trade too has commenced upon this route with the rich and fertile counties of the East, whose inhabitants are ready to embrace the great facility in prospect of finding at Wilmington a market for their valuable productions. It is only necessary to have the supply to insure demand.

Those kinds of our produce, of the first importance, are noted as follows:

Cotton.—Upland in moderate supply the last year or two. The quality is similar to that of South Carolina or Georgia, now mostly packed in square bales, and delivered at market in excellent order. Freight to England, chiefly Liverpool, varies as to circumstances 1-2 *a* 5-8*d*., and it often occurs, that cotton purchased by order, is shipped coastwise to New York, where it takes the chances of a good market, or is forwarded by packet to England or France. Shipments to France direct are made from Wilmington. Both Cotton and Rice can be obtained.

Rice—A fine crop is raised, chiefly in the vicinity of Wilmington, near tide water, of quality equal to any in the Southern States. And indeed we have often heard a preference expressed for the Rice on this river. Charleston dealers send for it, to clean there (and export) in the rough, &c. The quantity made is about 200,000 bushels. There is now an extensive Steam Mill, besides sundry Water Mills, which enable us to furnish, in due season, the whole crop of this article, and greatly add to our supply of clean Rice for export from the port of Wilmington. The quantity may now be fairly estimated at about ten thousand tierces. In consequence dealers may expect less disappointment in supplies, and at fair prices. A Steam mill, recently erected in the city of New York, has made demand upon our rough rice, and takes it coastwise. By custom, the purchaser pays 50 cents for each cask, and 8½ cents for inspection. The casks are of various sizes, from 300 to 600 pounds net. About the middle of November, to the first of December, we get the first new Rice to market.

Tobacco is raised in the upper country; is brought to and inspected at Fayetteville, at the head of boating navigation, 90 miles by land and 140 by water, above Wilmington. It may be had at that place almost any time of the year, but is more plenty between December and March. In the first place, it is uniformly purchased from the planters by merchants of Fayetteville, on their own account, or by order, and sent down to Wilmington, for sale, or to be shipped. Many ships formerly loaded with Tobacco at this port for foreign markets.

Flour is expected to be fine this year—the crops of Wheat throughout are represented as excellent. It is inspected and branded at Fayetteville under several qualities, and at present no charge of inspection to the shipper here. The cross middling, fine and superfine, generally sent down together. It is not always practicable to procure *superfine* alone. Quality good. Inspection improved.

Wheat is brought into Fayetteville by wagons, where it is bought, cleaned at mills, and put up in casks of seven bushels or bags, and sent down to Wilmington for sale or to ship.

Corn.—The country immediately around does not produce it in suffi-

cient quantities for exportation to any extent. We have it frequently from the *North counties* in this State, brought around in vessels, and also from Maryland. The demand this year has been uniformly good, and sold at full prices. The adjoining counties have had satisfactory accounts—the consumption seems to have increased.

Tar has been made in considerable quantities; it is an article subject to waste. The very low price at which this article ruled for several years, had the effect at last to drive the makers of it to other business—cutting timber, &c., which, with some removals of that class of persons from this region, rendered Tar more scarce. It is rafted to Wilmington, down rivers and creeks, and bought for the country people by the raft, from 20 to 300 barrels, afloat; after which, it is landed on a wharf, inspected and coopered—the purchaser always paying the inspection of two cents per barrel, cooperage, wharfage, and the landing charge; the whole expense about 12 cents per parrel, including one week's wharfage. Our cooperage is good, and attention is paid to pumping, in order to clear it of water as much as possible. January and May is the season when tar is most plenty.

Turpetine is seen in market from June to April. We generally get the greatest quantities from the 20th of November until about the last of February. Before and after these periods, it comes in smaller parcels. After heavy rains, and during high freshets, we have considerable quantities down at once; and often, at such time, the supply offered for sale reduces the price. Turpentine is rafted and sold as Tar, subject to inspection and like expenses. The buyer, from custom, pays for the whole raft, as landed, including hard or scrapings as well as soft; the hard, however, at less price—one-half the rate paid for soft. By custom and law of the State, it is weighed, taking 320 lbs. gross at the barrel. Our barrels are generally large, and when packed overgo that weight. Usual crop has been 100,000 to 140,000 barrels. I will further add, in regard to this article, that on inspection, after the inspector has tried each cask at the bung with a rod, he weighs a small portion of the lot, by which the whole purchase is averaged. Inspection 3 cents per barrel. The crop of 1843–'44 is expected to reach 200,000 barrels. The railroad route delivers a large proportion of Turpentine to market, which is in addition to the rafting process. The several distilleries now established, for working up turpentine in the home market, consume weekly 1500 barrels of that raw material, and has become a great item of business here. They produce Rosin, Spirits Turpentine, and make Varnish and Pitch.

Flaxseed, as well as Tobacco and Flour, is raised in the interior of this country. It is first brought in wagons to Fayetteville, and there measured and sold by the bushel. The purchasers have it cleansed in machines, and put up in oak casks, each containing seven bushels. Flaxseed is an article, in regard to the quantity of which an accurate estimate cannot be formed. The seed is sown with no other view than to produce Flax for domestic urposes; gathered in quantities and brought to market from the first of September to the fifteenth of January—principally in November and December. In common the quantity received depends

materially upon the price. Crops of former years, about 3000 tierces. Of the last seasons, the quantity exported and shipped coastwise, only about 9 to 1500 casks. There is no other market in the Southern States where it is purchased to any extent. No inspection.

Lumber, many kinds and of a superior quality, are rafted plentifully to market during winter and spring, from water mills; say, sawed boards, plank and scantling, of fine grained pitch and yellow pine, promiscuously sawed however, unles previously contracted for, and thus sold by the raft, at a rate to be agreed on, turn out as it may; Refuse at half price, and is commonly so shipped altogether. Expenses of re-rafting or landing, and inspection, paid by the purchaser. Pine timber and spars, of any size, may be had upon previous notice to contract with the country people; and at a time when the waters are sufficiently up for rafting. Five well constructed Steam Saw Mills are erected in the vicinity of the town, and now in operation, where lumber of any lengths and sizes may be furnished, and delivered to vessels bright from the saws. The quality is excellent—sawed from square logs of good timber. The increased demand for our lumber coastwise, and steady calls for it throughout the West Indies, has vastly increased the trade and employment of vessels. Half the inspection is charged at those mills, and their prices are uniform. The lumber trade is also benefited by the establishment at Orton, 15 miles below Wilmington, of two excellent Saw Mills, carried by a never failing water power from a pond of seven miles in extent, supplying lumber from square timber equal to that of the Steam Mills, and at the same rates. In a contract with those mills vessels meet as good despatch as at any other.

An extensive Planing Mill is also erected at this place, where flooring and all other descriptions of boards are supplied for domestic use as well as foreign demand.

Shingles, of Cypress, 22 inches in length, are plenty, and often good; and may be contracted for to be brought of better quality and larger size. Demand the past season was good. Demand this summer has been less, and a corresponding falling off in supply—ruled from $1.50 to $4 per thousand. Shingles, of Juniper, 18 inches, may be had on timely notice, during the winter.

Staves are not to be had here in quantities sufficient to furnish cargoes of vessels, but can be had during the winter and spring, wherewith cargoes of other produce are dunnaged and stowed. At some periods, however, so plenty as to comprise the principal part of a vessel's cargo. W. O. Hhd. are not always plenty, barrel generally scarce. It is but seldom they turn their attention exclusively to making barrel staves, and they are made only of timber not long or stout enough for hhd. For West India market, W. O. Hhd. Heading are required, and of these we seldom get a sufficient proportion. The growth of the tree is confined to narrow limits on the borders of the river Cape Fear. Red oak Staves are to be had in larger numbers than those of the White Oak, and are proportionately cheap. Pipe Staves are never made here. All our staves are generally very good. In the further progress of railroads and opening to the country, we shall expect to have our Stave supply revive.

Main Bar of Cape Fear, high water at 7 o'clock, at full and change of the moon; depth formerly 18 feet, but the pilots now say only 13½ to 15 feet.

New Inlet Bar, high water at 7 o'clock, at full and change of the moon, 10 to 11½ feet.

Pilots generally attend in time to conduct vessels in safely; and there is now two decked boats in use, besides many open boats.

Course in, over Main Bar, is much more direct, and less difficult than formerly:—a Light House on Bald Head Island, as also a lighted Beacon at New Inlet.

Lighterage comes on all vessels above 10 to 12½ feet at present, in consequence of some operations on the river below town, which were commenced with a view to improvement.

Also, between Flats and Smithville, at high water, are shoals 14 feet; consequently vessels that load deeper than 14 feet, must go down to Smithville to complete their cargoes. 13½ to 15 feet water may be carried out over Main Bar; 10 to 11 feet, New Inlet.

From Raleigh Star, 1811.

The County of Caswell in 1810.

BY BARTLETT YANCY.

In Caswell, the face of the country is generally hilly; there is, however some valuable low-land upon the water courses that lies well. Some valuable land, likewise, is to be found, not immediately on any water course. The Country-line land, so-called, from a creek of that name, which empties into the Dan River, near where the counties of Caswell and Person join the Virginia line, is generally esteemed of the first quality in the county. Its greatest objection is, that the land, adjacent to the creek, is so hilly, that without great care in the cultivator, most of it is worn out and washed away in the course of ten or twelve years cultivation. The Dan river low-grounds are very fertile, and amply repay the farmer annually for his toil; but the adjacent ridges are hilly, are still more apt to wear than the land on Country-line. Next in point of value and fertility is contidered the land on H co. A water course called Moore's creek, has some valuable low land on it, but is objectionable on account of being marshy.

The growth on the country-line land is pine, all kinds of oaks, hickory, dog wood, sour-wood, black-gum, black-walnut, white walnut, ash, beech, birch, sassafras, and a variety of other vegetable productions. Nearly the same growth on other water courses, except not so much pine. The water in Caswell is as good, perhaps, any other county in the State.

As to the value of land, as much depends on the situation of it as the fertility; land in the neighborhood of the court-house, and indeed most of the handsome situations on the main road, sell for as much as a tract on the Dan river. The value of land therefore depends much on the neighborhood it which it is situated; the general price of good land is

from five to ten dollars per acre. Agreeable situations and tolerably good land may be had, from three to five dollars an acre.

This county was first settled about the year 1750; from that time, until 1754 '5, there were about eight or ten families in that part of the country now known by the name of Caswell. A family by the name of Reynolds, and two others by the name of Dolittle and Barkston, were among the first settlers; not one of the family is now in the county, and it is believed not one of their descendants. The Lea's, Graves', Petersons' and Kinbro's came to this country about 1753-'4-'5. They came from Orange and Culpepper in Virginia; several hundreds of their descendants are now living in the county.

The object of the first settlers, was to possess themselves of fertile land and good pastures. I am told by the first settlers, that cane was so plenty, at that time, that their cattle were fat all the winter without feeding.

No extraordinary occurrence took place in this county during the Revolution. No regular fought battle; there were some skirmishes with the Tories, a number of whom were killed. Cornwallis passed through this county, in his pursuit of Gen'l Green, some little time before the Guilford battle, but little injury was done to the inhabitants, when compared with the general destruction they suffered in other parts of the United States.

Dan river runs through a small part of Caswell, and about twelve or fifteen families live on the north side of the river in the county. We have no lakes, bays, harbors, canals, mountains, cataracts, islands, nor swamps. The roads in Caswell are very good, for the back country, they have been much improved lately. Scarcely a county in the State, perhaps, has better bridges, or more of them, than the little county of Caswell. On every water course, of any size, there is a bridge, and over some two or three.

As to mines, there is not as much noise about the "silver mine," as was about two years ago. At that time a rascal by the name of Charles Stewart, induced a citizen of the county to believe that he possessed an immensely valuable silver mine. Experiments were made by Stewart, in the presence of men of respectability and intelligence, and they were induced to believe there was metal in the ore; fifty dollars was then advanced to Stewart for the purpose of procuring materials to extract the metal. He pretended to go in search of the materials, but instead of procuring them, he was shortly after confined in jail for his crimes. Experiments have since been made of this ore, at Richmond, Washington City and Philadelphia, and I am informed it is said to contain a little iron, but not worth the attention of the owner.

There is but one mineral spring, that I know of, in the county. This is on a farm belonging to Capt. Thomas Graves, about five miles from the Court House. I have tried this water, and think, with care, it would be as good as any I ever saw.

Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, cotton, tobacco, and flax, are raised in great abundance. Our staple commodities are tobacco, cotton, and of late, flour. We generally send our produce to Petersburg and Richmond.

The inhabitants of the county are, generally, in easy circumstances. There is a greater equality of property than in most counties ; about ten or twelve gentlemen, however, have a very considerable property, and of that number, there are only two, whose immense wealth and possessions work an injury to their neighbors.

The county has two towns, Leasburg, formerly the court house, when Caswell and Person formed one county. It has one store, a saddler's shop, and a cabinet maker shop, with ten or twelve houses. Milton is situated in the fork of the Country-line on Dan river, it has two stores, a saddler's shop, a hatter's shop, a tavern, with about fifteen or twenty houses. Caswell Court House is not an incorporated town, the whole of the possessions there belong to Capt. John Graves and his sons. It has two taverns, a store, a hatter's shop, with about fifteen houses.

It is supposed that at least nine-tenths of the inhabitants are agriculturists. Great improvements have been made in agriculture within ten years past. Of useful domestic animals, it may be observed, that few counties have more useful, elegant horses ; they are from the stock of Diomede, True Blue, Dion, Magic and Bryan-Olyn ; there are valuable horses from Old Celer and Nonpareil. Almost every farmer has a yoke of oxen.

The inhabitants of Caswell, are following the example of the western counties in erecting distilleries. There are I suppose upwards of fifty, the great part of which have been erected within a few years. Some of them are useful to the owner and to the country, but most of them are nuisances to society, being the resort of idle, dissipated men, who by their visits to such places bring ruin to themselves and to their families. I know of nothing which has so great a tendency to demoralize society, except it be the late practice of electioneering by drenching the people with grog and falsehood.

Our fisheries are mostly on Dan River ; the fish are generally shad and round fish, but they are not more than half as valuable as they were fifteen years ago. Of game we have but little ; the greater part of the deer having been killed in an immensely large snow that fell about eight or nine years ago. We have, however, a few deer and some turkies.

The progress of society and civilization depends upon the education and virtue of the people ; great improvements, therefore, have been made since the first settlement of the county. From 1750 to twenty five years after, it is computed that not more than one-third of the inhabitants could read, and scarcely half that number could write a legible hand ; from 1775 to 1800 what was then called a common English education, viz : "to read, write and cipher as far as the rule three," was given to a little more than half the inhabitants, but from 1800 up to the present time the progress of civilization and literature has been greater than for perhaps fifty years antecedent to that time. The great revival of religion about that period seems to have contributed much to the dissemination of morality, sound principles and good order in society ; but as naturalists have observed every calm is succeeded by a storm, and accordingly many of the inferior class of society appear now more depraved than ever.

For the progress of literature in the inferior branches of an education, such as reading, writing and arithmetic since 1800, the people of this county are much indebted to Mr. Robert H. Childers. Greater improvement in writing could not have been expected from any man; at least one-half of the youth of the county who write well, were taught, either directly or indirectly, by this excellent pensman.

Situated within a quarter of a mile of the Court House is Caswell Academy. The plan of Caswell Academy was first conceived and brought to public view in the winter of 1801. Early in the succeeding year between five and six hundred dollars were subscribed, and during the year 1803 it was completed for the reception of students. The Rev. Hugh Shaw and Bartlett Yancy were the teachers for the first two years; the number of students was from fifty five to sixty-five each year. From that period the institution was not in a very flourishing state until 1808, since which time it has prospered much under the direction of Mr. John W. Caldwell—a gentleman educated in Guilford by his father the Rev. Dr. David Caldwell, well known in the State for his services in disseminating literature, morality and religion among his fellow citizens. The funds of the Academy at present are low; it is now, and always has been, dependent upon the liberality of the trustees of the institution, and a few other public spirited gentlemen of the county, for a support; a library of consequence is yet established—a plan, however, has been suggested and is now going into operation by which it is hoped a good library will be procured in a few years. The number of students at present is thirty-eight.

Hico Academy, situated near the Red House in Caswell, was erected, it is believed, in 1804, by a number of public spirited gentlemen, in that part of the county. Mr. Shaw, after he left Caswell Academy, became the teacher of this Academy for two or three years, during which time, it is believed, it had between thirty and forty students. It has since that time been on a decline, and about the middle of last month it was consumed by fire. There had been a school taught in it this year, but no fire had been used in it for several months previous to its being burnt; it is generally believed that some vile incendiary put fire to it, for the purpose of consuming it. The trustees have, however, determined to rebuild it of brick upon a more extended plan.

Since the establishment of these institutions the progress of virtue and of science in the county has exceeded the most flattering hopes of the friends of literature. The education that has been acquired there by our youth seems to have benefitted, not only its votaries, but to have imparted its blessings to all around them. The inhabitants generally are more enlightened—men who thirty and forty years ago were considered the best informed and most learned among us are now scarcely equal in point of information to a school-boy of fifteen years. The venerable fathers are, however, almost to a man (those that are able) the supporters of seminaries of learning; they seem to look forward with pleasing anticipation to the utility their country will derive from the cultivation of the minds of our youth; there are, however, some designing demagogues, "wolves in sheep's clothing," who, because they can read a chapter in the Bible,

(when it is in large print) and drag over a congressional circular (after a manner) think they have learning enough, wish to excite prejudices against the institutions and their students—"but *black sheep* are to be found in almost every flock."

Since the commencement of the year 1804 this county has sent the following students to the University of this State, the foundation of whose education (except one,) was laid at these institutions, viz: Saunders Donoho, Bartlett Yancy, Edward D. Jones, James W. Brown, Romulus M Saunders, David Hart, and John W. Graves; besides them the following students received the rudiments of their education at Caswell Academy: Dr. Horace B. Satterwhite, now of Salisbury, William W. Williams, of Halifax, Virginia, Archibald Haralson, of Person, Elijah Graves, of Granville and James Miller, of Person.

Caswell is not distinguised for men of talents. We have no men of first rate talents, but a great number entitled to the rank of mediocrity and some above it. These are all natives, for we have no sprecing Irishmen, revolutionizing Frenchmen, or speculating Scotchmen among us.

In this county there are five practicing physicians: Dr. John McAden, Dr. William S. Webb, Dr Samuel Dabney, Dr. James Smith and Dr. Edward Foulks. Of the profession of the law, now residing in the county, are the following gentlemen: Bartlett Yancy, Edward D. Jones and Solomon Graves, Jr. The order in which each professional character is named denotes the priority of time in which they commenced the practice of their profession.

There are two societies in the county constituted for intellectual improvement. One at Caswell Academy and another at the tavern of Jethro Brown, Esq. Their exercises are mostly polemical. We have no public library in the county.

About two years ago several gentlemen of Caswell and Person had formed themselves into a society for the encouragement of the arts and agriculture; but that spirit of emulation and national pride which then characterized all seems now to be possessed by a few only. Little has been done for the progress and promotion of this society as yet.

The religion of the inhabitants may be estimated by the number of churches and communicants: there are four Baptist churches and about 300 communicants; four Presbyterian congregations and about 200 or 250 communicants; three or four Methodist societies, and about 250 or 300 communicants.

Caswell is a very healthy part of the country. The common diseases of the inhabitants are nervous and billious fevers. The remedy for the most part is stimulants and purgatives, the composition of which is best known to the physicians.

The amusements of the polite part of society consists in balls, tea parties and visiting parties. Those of an inferior class consist of Saturday night frolics, become almost obsolete; shooting matches and horse-racing afford amusement to the better sort of men, and now and then may be seen a party with an old rusty pack of cards amusing themselves for whiskey. The only sporting Club in the county is the "Jocky Club" of the Caswell Turf.

August 11th, 1810.

Educational Department.

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State Educational Convention---1873.

On the 16th day of April, 1873, the State Board of Education adopted the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the friends of Education in North Carolina are respectfully requested to meet in Convention, in the city of Raleigh, on the 9th day of July, 1873, for the purpose of recommending such measures as they may deem advisable for the promotion of education in the State.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction is hereby authorized and instructed to correspond with teachers and others, and invite them on behalf of the Board of Education, to prepare and read papers on the occasion, on subjects relating to the object of the Convention.

In answer to this call a Couvention was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and continued in session three days. It was composed of representative men of both the great political parties, of all the religions denominations, and of the principal institutions of learning in the State. The Hon. Will. H. Battle was elected President of the Convention. On taking the chair he addressed the Convention as follows :

"Gentlemen—Friends of Education,—I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me by calling me to preside over the deliberations of this Convention. I shall be still more thankful, if the Convention, composed as it is, of distinguished gentlemen from various parts of the State, shall be able to devise some practicable scheme for promoting the cause of education in North Carolina.

The purpose for which we have come together on this interesting occasion, is distinctly announced in two resolutions, which were adopted by the State Board of Education, on the 16th day of April last.

That education next to religion, is, or ought to be, the highest aspiration of every human being, is a truism which none will deny. That education is, or ought to be encouraged and promoted, as the chief object in every civilized nation, all will admit. How then has it happened that so noble and so benificent a cause has ceased to occupy the attention or engage the affections of the great mass of the people in our State ? That the fact is so, we hear from so many sources, that we are obliged to recognize it as the truth.

Yes, gentlemen, with mortification we must acknowledge that almost, if not quite all, the educational institutions which are immediately under the State, are languishing and depressed ; and we are now here at the call of the State Board of Education for the purpose of consulting together

and endeavoring to raise them up and put them upon a better and firmer basis.

The first, and in many respects the most interesting of these institutions is, undoubtedly the University of North Carolina; and unfortunately that is the most depressed of all—depressed, did I say? Alas! gentlemen, the truth, mournful as it is, must be told: the University is in *articulo mortis*, and we are called upon to do something, now or never, to save it from death. It is for you, honored members of this Convention, to stir up its friends throughout the land, and to devise, if possible, a plan for its salvation.

Of the advantages to be derived by all the people of the State from the establishment of our University upon a lofty and stable foundation, it is unnecessary for me to make more than a brief allusion. I use the word *lofty* on purpose to signify the true position which the University ought to occupy among the various educational institutions in the State. I mean that the terms of admission, and the requirements for taking degrees, shall be so high as to place it above all the other schools and colleges, so that it may not be their rival, but rather their honored head. Place it upon the same elevated platform as that upon which Harvard, Yale, and the University of Virginia stand. In several respects it has once rivalled those celebrated seats of learning, and it may do so again. It may not do so in ten or twenty years, but let us hope that some now among us may live to see so desirable a consummation. But we are met by the objection that the great majority of the people are not interested in the University, because, it is said, that its benefits will accrue to the rich and not to the poor. This is a very mistaken view of the subject. In this country there are many places of honor, trust and profit which are open to the rich and poor alike; and most of these places cannot be attained except by the aid which a thorough education can give. The Constitution of the State provides that the benefits of the University, as far as practicable, shall be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition. So that the sons of the poor are expressly provided for; they have a right to get free that which the sons of the rich may very properly be required to pay.

Another and still greater advantage, which we may expect from the re-establishment of the University will be, that it will contribute, in no small degree, to the advancement and elevation of common schools in the State. The Constitution declares that the University, with its lands, emoluments and franchises, is under the control of the State, and shall be held to an inseparable connection with the free public school system of the State. It is true that one of the proposed amendments to the Constitution will, if adopted, change this provision, but the change need not interfere with the connection between the University and the common school systems. I need not enlarge upon the position, that if you make the head sound, you make the whole body sound. Let it be known that the University is to be revived; that it is to be re-established upon broad and permanent foundations; that it is again to become the pride and glory of North Carolina; then, and, as I believe, not till then, will the educational interest of the State revive and flourish. Then all institu-

tions of learning, whether public or private, whether established for the benefit of the white or colored people, will feel the influence of the University, and be made to accomplish the full measure of usefulness for which they were designed.

I will not presume to intimate, much less to dictate, what measures shall be adopted by this honorable Convention. Those measures I shall leave to be devised by you, trusting and believing that they will be such as will redound to the best interest of our beloved State."

Papers which had been prepared for the occasion were read by Rev. B. Craven, D D., President of Trinity College, Prof. W. C. Doub, of Greensboro Female College, Major Robert Bingham, Principal of the Bingham School, Prof. W. G. Simmons, of Wake Forest College, John W. Norwood, Esq., and Prof. A. F. Redd, Co-Principal of the Baptist Female Seminary.

The following resolutions, in regard to public schools, were reported by a committee of five, of which Hon. A. S. Merrimon was Chairman :

1. That the dignity and importance of the educational interests of a people cannot be overestimated, and they may never be neglected but at the hazard of consequences which no friend of humanity can contemplate without fearful apprehension.

2. That the general educational interests of this State are deplorable and alarming in a high degree, and are such as to require the noblest and most self-sacrificing efforts of every true son of North Carolina to relieve her from such serious embarrassment.

3. That the Chairman of this Convention appoint a committee of seven members, charged with the following duties :

1. To prepare and have published and circulated throughout the State an address to the people, in which it shall be shown that the small amount of money which the State does raise by annual taxation for educational purposes, can be beneficially used by the establishment of a common school in each school district, in which shall be taught spelling, reading, writing, primary geography and the elementary rules of arithmetic at least ; and that said school be kept up at least four months of each year ; and that the text books for the use of said schools shall be furnished by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2. That the committee shall correspond with the members of the General Assembly upon this subject, and shall memorialize the General Assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this resolution.

3. That in the judgment of this Convention, national aid should be extended to the States for the promotion of education, and particularly popular education, and that the chair appoint a committee of——— to memorialize Congress on this subject.

4. That this Convention respectfully, but earnestly request and urge every friend of the State, the people, and particularly the clergy, all public speakers and the press, to be zealous and constant in making efforts to arouse the whole people to a realizing sense of the paramount importance of education, and especially of common schools, to the rising and coming generations, and of the overruling necessity for universal, active and cordial co-operation of all, to avoid the blight and disgrace of ignorance.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Rev. Neill McKay, D. D., Chairman of the Committee on the University, reported the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the revival of the University at the earliest practical moment, is essential to education in North Carolina.

T. M. Argo, Esq., offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the early revival of the University, and its establishment in a position of dignity and usefulness is impossible unless upon a basis entirely removed from the field of religious and political controversy.

Governor Caldwell moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words, "removed from the field of religious and political controversy," and substituting, in lieu thereof, the words, "impartial in denominational and political representation." The amendment was accepted by Mr. Argo, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Wingate, from the Committee on Normal Schools, submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted:

The committee appointed to consider the propriety of establishing a system of normal instruction, beg leave to report:

That, in view of the low standard of scholarship in the public schools, the necessity of providing well qualified teachers, and of introducing the most approved methods of instruction in the public schools, while the committee recognize the financial difficulties which embarrass the subject, they earnestly recommend that this Convention memorialize the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its next session to establish one or more normal schools at such town or city in the State as will subscribe the largest sum to aid in defraying the expenses of establishing and maintaining such school or schools; and that there shall be connected with such schools, primary and intermediate departments, in which all the children of the vicinity shall be admitted and instructed free of charge.

J. H. Mills, Esq., submitted the following report, from the Committee on *Compulsory Education:*

Children have natural rights. They have a right to live, a right to grow, and a right to be educated. Ignorance is seldom to be attributed to the unwillingness of children to learn. Fathers and mothers too often subordinate their plans, their prospects, their children and themselves to the accumulation of wealth. We have hundreds of children growing up in sight of the school house, but not allowed to enjoy its privileges. Many orphans taken by their neighbors and relations, and many bound boys and girls in the hands of cruel masters, are deprived of all educational advantages. It is true the law concerning apprentices says that they shall attend school for a few months. It is also true that no attention is paid to that part of the law. It is our opinion that the law should secure to children the privilege of learning to read and write, and of growing up to become wise, virtuous and useful citizens; and that it should restrain the cupidity of selfish parents and masters who would deprive their children of these advantages.

Hon. Joseph W. Holden offered the following resolution as a substitute for the report of the committee. The substitute was accepted by the committee, and adopted by a majority of the Convention, to-wit:

Resolved, That the compulsory ignorance in which some of the children of the State are kept, is heartily deplored by this Convention, and that means for their enfranchisement should be speedily devised, under sec. 17, art. 9 of the Constitution.

John W. Norwood, Esq., introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Agriculture lies at the foundation of all industrial pursuits, and is essential to life and civilization; therefore,

Resolved, That a practical elementary treatise on agriculture should be prepared and introduced into the common schools of this State.

Rev. Dr. Craven, of the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted the following report:

We believe it is vitally important to the best interests of North Carolina that a permanent educational association should be formed upon such principles as may best unite all citizens, and excite them to vigorous, effective action in the great work of educating the people; therefore,

Resolved, That we do now proceed to form a State Educational Association, and that any resident of the State may become a member by causing his name to be enrolled, and paying a fee of one dollar.

The report was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Dr. Craven suggested that the members of the Convention, who may be disposed to become members of the State Educational Association, enroll their names with the Secretary, and pay a fee of one dollar. Forty-four names were enrolled as members of the State Educational Association. Dr. Craven then read a paper which the Committee on Permanent Organization had prepared as a Constitution for the Association. One or two amendments were made, and the paper, as amended, was unanimously adopted as the Constitution of the State Educational Association.

On motion of Gov. Caldwell, the Hon. Will. H. Battle was unanimously elected President of the Association.

The other officers were then elected and the Association was permanently organized.

On motion of Dr. Craven, the Executive Committee of the State Educational Association were instructed to confer with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and, if they find it practicable, make arrangements for the publication of a State Journal of Education.

The State Educational Association then adjourned.

☞ For this department of our magazine we invite contributions on educational topics from skilled educators; Essays on every branch of the subject; Reviews and notices of the works of North Carolina authors and such other material as may be calculated to advance the interest of education in the State.

ESSAY,

READ BEFORE THE STATE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION, July 9, 1873.

BY PROF. W. G. SIMMONS, OF WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

The Relations of the Churches to Public Education.

The education of the poor, at the public expense, is an idea of great importance.

Knowledge is as essential to the developement of the mind, as air is for the developement of the body; therefore the one ought to be as free as the other.

Examined in the light of moral obligation, it would seem that no one could reasonably question that it is a duty to furnish the indigent, not only with such food as may be necessary for the maintenance of life, but also with such mental aliment as may be requisite to qualify them to live respectably and usefully in the world.

If the question is viewed in the light of expediency alone, the same conclusion in favor of free education is arrived at. There is, indeed, no other form of benevolence in which duty and interest go, so clearly, hand in hand. There is nothing more destructive of the rights of property and more blighting to national prosperity than ignorance and profligacy among the masses.

Wherever public schools have been provided, and the young have been brought under the influence of enlightened systems of instruction, *there* the people have at once advanced in all that is elevating and ennobling.

The great problem before the public mind at this time is, not whether schools supported by taxation shall be placed within the reach of every family, but *what are the proper subjects to be taught in those schools.* The languages and the mathematical and physical sciences, it is agreed, may, without impropriety, be taught in all the schools. Thus far no difficulty presents itself.

It is the religious element of education which causes so much embarrassment, and threatens to overthrow our entire system of public instruction. We have no national establishment of religion; religious equality is constitutionally provided for, the rivalry of Christian sects is eager, and they are all extremely jealous of legal enactments which might favor one more than another. Nothing that is sectarian can be taught without giving offense to some of the tax payers. And yet it is clear that the religious element must not be banished from public education. *Every system of education which does not embrace religious education overlooks a most important element of our nature, and must therefore be radically defective.*

Mark that it is not the moral element in education which embarrasses the public school system. The propriety, and even the necessity, of the

co-education of the moral and intellectual faculties has rarely been called in question. It is very generally admitted, even by those avowedly hostile to all religious faiths and creeds, that the inculcation of moral principles is indispensible in any system of instruction; and that to develop the intellectual, to the neglect of the moral nature, would be to produce distortion and deformity. Few have been bold enough to affirm that intellectual culture carries with it moral culture, and that where the former is adequately provided for, the latter follows as a necessary consequence. Such a hypothesis is too visionary ever to have met with any favor. It contradicts all experience and observation. All know that a high degree of intellectual culture is compatible with a low degree of moral culture, and *vice versa*.

While, therefore, the cultivation of the intellect is of the utmost importance because it qualifies us to apprehend and appreciate truth, yet it should never be forgotten that a merely intellectual education of the child can never produce a perfect manhood. Intellectual attainments are indeed a power, but whether this power will be wielded for good or evil to mankind, will depend on the moral character of the possessor. It will be conceded by religious sects, therefore, and even by infidels, that the system of public education must provide instruction in the fundamental principles of morality. To omit this would be suicidal. The question, therefore which divides the people is not whether public education ought or ought not to embrace moral education. This is a point about which all Christians and infidels agree. It is the religious element, as distinguished from the moral, that furnishes the bone of contention, and which threatens the dissolution of the entire system of public schools. Nor is it rational to attempt to obviate the difficulty, as some have proposed, by excluding religious education altogether from the system. No observing man can fail to discover that religious affections constitute an essential element of humanity. Mental science and christianity alike, teach that those principles of action which respect the Supreme Being are in themselves of the highest importance, affording the most beneficial regulation of all the inferior principles of our nature, and refining and exalting the character in proportion to their influence over it. Religious education is as really a part of human education as that which is purely intellectual or purely moral. The greatest danger to be apprehended in devising educational systems is, that the moral and intellectual faculties shall receive due attention, while the religious element is lost sight of.

Intellectual education tends to eradicate superstition from the mind, and unless true religion be implanted in its stead, the *last state is worse than the first.* The horrors of the revolution in the days of infidel France surpassed in atrocity anything recorded in the annals of paganism.

The great defect in our public schools, it is to be feared, consists in their inattention to religious culture. From some of them all religious training has been excluded, and even the reading of the Bible has been forbidden. The most important element, is entirely ignored, and of course the education given is in the highest degree unsymmetrical.

It would seem scarcely necessary to affirm that such a system is *irrational* and *monstrous*. The highest type of man is not to be expected to

result from such one-sided development. Learning and piety are in reality twin sisters, and it is unnatural to alienate and antagonize them. Without religion, learning is the centrifugal without the centripetal force. Reason and revelation speak the same language. "Education needs Christianity to control and regulate the immense power which it wields. Schools of all grades, whether public or private, need the chastening influences of religion. Any scheme of education without religion is a cheat and an imposture."

Says a distinguished American statesman, "Morality denies her parentage when she denies her need of religion and religious culture. The being and attributes of God, the immortality of the soul, the individual responsibility to Heaven for every thought, word and deed—these are revealed in the Gospel, and are the foundation of all genuine morality. Morality is only an emanation of the Christian religion. Benevolence to man, without responsibility to God, is a delusion. Religion is the only solid basis of morals, and moral instruction not resting on this basis is a building founded on sand. There can be no greater heresy than that there can be a faithful performance of all the duties of this life without any proper sense of accountability to God, and without any reference to the life to come; and that system of mental culture which develops the intellect, without imbuing the heart with religious principles, neither blesses man nor honors God." Religion is the bond of society, and early attention to religious education is imperative on all who assume the responsibility of training the young.

And it is to be remembered that religious education does not consist simply in the impartation of religious instruction, but in the cultivation of religious principles. A man cannot be said to have religious principles merely because he believes in the existence and attributes of God. He may possess much religious knowledge, without its influencing his heart and life. Such a man cannot, without impropriety be called a religious man, nor be said to have religious principles. Whatever those opinions and feelings are, which govern the conduct, those are our principles. Many imagine that they are giving religious principles to their pupils, when, in fact they are only giving them religious truths. It is only when religious truths have engendered religious affections, and these affections have acquired the control of the life, that genuine religious principles have been implanted. Religious principles, like the principles of morality, require cultivation. It is preposterous to suppose that religious principles will spring up in the heart and come to a healthy maturity without culture. It is the duty therefore, of all concerned in the business of education, to take as much pains to lead the minds of the young to right views of religious duty, as to create habits and affections favorable to the proper performance of the duties of life. It is not religious creeds that must be taught, but a religious education imparted. Christian principles should be instilled into the mind and blended with intellectual culture. Experience has shown that, while a moderate degree of religious knowledge may be acquired in a comparatively short period, yet it is only by long and faithful cultivation of religious principles that they acquire dominion over the heart and life.

Moral and religious training should be commenced at an early period, when the sensibilities are tender, so that deep and permanent impressions can be made. When this work has been long neglected, no exertions can entirely correct the evil that has been wrought. The conscience has lost some of its impressibility, and the religious affections are so enfeebled that they cannot exert their proper influence over the life. They are not habitually actuating motives. They cannot be called religious principles. The cultivation of religious principles is a work of time. Says Dr. Priestly, "If we wish that religious principles should ever be firmly lodged in the mind, they must be implanted in early life. Such religious principles comprehend our entire dispositions and habits, and pervade our entire being, controlling our affections, regulating our lives, and bringing the whole man into harmony with himself and conformity with the will of his Creator.

The mission of the church is, as far as possible, to bring all men under the power of the gospel, to imbue the popular mind with Christian principles, and to mould the character of the young in conformity with the sacred oracles, and thus prepare them for the two worlds which lie before them. It should permeate with its sanctifying power all departments of society, and civil government and popular education should feel its salutary influence.

In countries where there is an established religion and a clergy appointed and maintained by public authority, the churches may not be so imperatively called upon to exert themselves in sanctifying secular learning; but here, where nothing is done by government in aid of religion, there is need of great activity and zeal among Christian churches, who have received the precious legacy of the gospel, to see that its sacred truths shall be disseminated, and that the schools in which so many of the young are trained, shall be brought under its chastening and hallowing influences. They should allow no differences of opinion in their religious creeds to neutralize their efforts in behalf of a pure Christianity. They ought to insist that the Bible shall be read in all the schools, and that its great truths, affecting man's chief good here, and his destiny hereafter, shall be deeply impressed on the minds of all the youth of this land.

While the several denominations of Christians differ in minor points of faith and practice, all agree in the great and fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion, and all recognize the fact that it is the greatest boon ever conferred on fallen man, furnishing, in fact, the only antidote to his apostacy. The being of God, the atonement of Christ, man's accountability for his actions, rewards and punishments in a future state, life and immortality brought to light; these great truths furnish sufficient grounds for all professing Christians to stand upon, and become colaborers in bringing every tongue and kindred and people into the pure light of the gospel dispensation. This work is infinitely to high and holy to be balked by sectarian bigotry. It is the manifest duty of all Christian denominations to elevate themselves above partizan feelings, and to stand shoulder to shoulder in the great work of instilling Christian principles into the minds of the young. Heaven forbid that such a

work should be arrested or impeded by the bigotry and intolerance of those who ought to be brethren and co heirs of the same heritage. Let the spirit of fanaticism be forever banished from this holy ground, and let the everlasting gospel have free access to the minds and hearts of all, and fulfill its mission of "peace on earth and good will to men."

To recapitulate what has already been said: It has been maintained:

1. That the public schools are of the highest importance in the promotion of good order and of national prosperity;

2. That on account of the rivalry of Christian sects, and the desire to teach nothing offensive to any of them, there is danger of paying too little attention to the religious element of education, or of ignoring it altogether in the public schools;

3. That the religious element in human nature cannot be disregarded, in any system of education, without destroying symmetry of developement, and without producing disastrous results;

4. That the principles of the Christian religion should be brought to bear upon the young in our public schools, while the mind is developing and the character is forming; and,

5. That it is the imperative duty of all Christian churches, as the representatives of this religion, to lay aside all sectarianism, and co-operate heartily in infusing into popular education the spirit of vital Christianity.

ESSAY,

READ BEFORE THE STATE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION, 1873.

Importance of Agricultural Education

BY JOHN W. NORWOOD, ESQ., OF ORANGE COUNTY.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I understand this Convention to have been called together by the State Board of Education. I think it is a move in the right direction, and should meet with general favor. I have also been invited, with others, to deliver an address upon a subject which has been assigned to me. I am therefore present, ready to contribute my humble part to the work of the Convention. The subject which I am expected to compress into an essay of *thirty minutes*, is "Industrial Education." I suppose the term *industrial education*, is meant to apply to the proper instruction and training of all, who in any manner do manual labor, in contradistinction to those whose work is mental—who make their brains, and not their hands, work. The one class embraces philosophers, statesmen, rulers, legislators, the learned professions and teachers. The other class embraces the very large proportion of every well constituted community, who labor in some special manual occupation, in the production of some of the thousand articles of use, which the wants of the community require. My task applies to this last class only.

It is almost universally admitted that all these special occupations require the special education and training of all who pursue them.

There is therefore no occasion for me to urge the necessity for special education for such occupations, because all admit it to be necessary. And if I am expected to *enumerate* all of these special labor occupations, to say nothing of attempting to exhibit and illustrate the importance of thorough preparation and skill in them, there has been assigned to me much more than can be performed in the time prescribed. One illustration will be sufficient to dispose of this part of the subject. Lay down upon the clerk's table before us a lump of crude iron ore, taken from the Iron Mountain at Chapel Hill, or Lockville mine on Deep River. A common laborer, with a common pick will dig out a ton of it in a day, perhaps many tons of it. This lump in its present crude state is worth, at most, only a few cents. Now place by the side of it, made out of the same metal, one pound of hair springs for watches, and you behold the iron increased in value from a few cents to the enormous sum of ten thousand dollars. Skilled labor exercised in many forms and by numerous artists accounts for the marvellous increase of value. This is one example, taken from a thousand, showing the importance of "industrial education," and this one fully answers my purpose.

But while all mankind, as we have said, readily acknowledge that special occupations require special education and training, it is but too true that the opposite sentiment, and particularly among ourselves, prevails with regard to the vast multitude who are engaged in the cultivation of the earth. This is made a signal and most extraordinary exception.

I will therefore offer to the Convention some remarks on the importance of Agricultural Education: in the nature, however, of suggestions only, and not as an attempt at a full presentation of the subject in any of its aspects. I suppose, indeed, that I was expected to confine myself to agriculture.

North Carolina comes out of the great revolution possessed of 1,100,000 inhabitants—and the lands embraced within her State boundaries, estimated at 50,000 square miles—and nothing else.

No system of manufactures, extensive, varied and prosperous: no foreign commerce, pouring in upon our shores the wealth of other countries in exchange for the surplus productions of our own people: she has no money capital and no credit: no wise system of common schools in successful operation: no satisfactory system even of agriculture, the great, the almost universal employment of her people. She has the people, and she has the land; and the great problem for us (for this generation) to decide, and which we cannot escape from, is this:

Can this land be made to furnish this people with food, clothing, houses to live in, and other reasonable comforts and conveniences of life, under the opportunities and circumstances in which we are placed, and maintain at the same time, by taxation, the government under which we live?

It is a question of momentous importance. I have given to it the best consideration in my power, and I believe it cannot be done, unless the

rising generation can be induced, by proper instruction and education, to adopt a better mode or practice of agriculture, than the one now in general use. The system in general use up to the present time, has worked out for us this disastrous result, namely: two-thirds, at least, of all the land which has been cleared and worked, for a period of thirty years and upwards, instead of having been improved in value by use, as it ought to have been, is now too much exhausted to justify ordinary field culture. A vast portion of it is ruined beyond the reasonable hope of restoration. And this destruction of our priceless patrimony is mainly owing to the cultivation of cotton, tobacco and corn—all great exhausters of fertility. Or rather to the modes by which they have been cultivated. At the same time, these are our best and indispensable crops; and they must continue to be cultivated, and the cultivation even increased. Tobacco has destroyed its thousands of acres, and cotton its tens of thousands, while corn has done its share. It requires no tables of statistics to make good this statement of the great waste and ruin of our lands. There is unfortunately no occasion for any such illustration. Its truth is only too apparent to every one who will open his eyes upon it. It lies open to view, even all round this city of Raleigh, and throughout this central metropolitan county of Wake. Every member of this Convention sees it in all his way home, and it meets him when he gets there, in the county of his abode. In short, it exists throughout North Carolina. It is a sad, but undeniable truth, that two-thirds, at least, in value of all our lands, which have at any time been cultivated for thirty years and upwards, is lost. And this immense, continuing and alarming destruction, arises from our improvident system of cultivation.

Sir, if these things be so, and if what has been will be again, if like causes will again produce like effects, the question is, whether without a change of practice in agriculture, we are not upon the road to ruin, and advancing in that road with constantly accelerated speed. Cotton, tobacco and corn are still doing their work of waste and exhaustion—the area of good land is becoming more and more contracted, and comparatively little fresh land remains to be cleared. Then what is to be done?

Mr. President, this great evil, in my judgment, can only be checked, and by degrees be overcome, by a judicious system of agricultural education; and I rejoice at having this opportunity of introducing the subject to so many of the distinguished educators of the State, and especially of pressing it upon the State Board of Education. I think it deserves a high place, a very high place, in their deliberate consideration.

With agricultural education, North Carolina moves forward. Without agricultural education, North Carolina moves backward.

If my statement of facts is not true, let it be corrected. If it is true, let a better remedy for the evil than I shall offer, be proposed. If no other is offered, let this one be tried. It is worth the trial even if it fails.

I would have agriculture taught in all our schools from the lowest to the highest. We can do this—at present we can aim at nothing beyond it. The very idea of such a thing, may appear at first blush to this Convention to be preposterous.

How can children learn agriculture! Who are to teach them, and who are to teach the teachers? May not this difficulty prove to be only a a fancied lion in our path?

Begin with the children in the primary schools, teaching them the simplest elementary truths of agriculture, and advance with them as you do in everything else, as they are able to bear it, and I will vouch for them that they will take hold of these simple truths of nature with avidity, and and comprehend and learn them, with far more success than many more difficult studies, which are found to be within their capacity.

Mr. President, agriculture must from the very nature of things, be one of the simplest arts in the world. Think of it, sir. It must be so. It is ordained by the All-wise Creator himself, as the only means of supplying daily bread to all the living. They must perish if this art fails to produce a daily supply. From no other source in all creation can it be obtained. All the learning and science on earth without it, cannot make one ounce of bread.

And Infinite Wisdom has ordained, further, that the cultivation of the occupation of the great mass of mankind. The young and the old, the wise and the simple, must all pursue it. The art of cultivation must then from its very nature and from inherent necessity, be simple in itself. Its principles must be fixed, general and simple. And its right practice must be equally simple and easily to be understood by all, even of the ignorant and by children.

At the same time its right practice, like everything else, must be taught. It certainly does not come by intuition.

To North Carolina, an improved agriculture is not merely needed as something useful. It is a vital *necessity.* We cannot do without it. And this necessity, as I will presently show, is now upon us. It is too urgent to brook delay.

Our system of agriculture must be improved; and this improvement must be based upon proper instruction in the art, and as I contend, it must begin with the youth—with the children of the State.

Then for a beginning let our able and zealous Superintendent of Public Instruction have the true practice of this, our great and universal industry, taught in all the common schools of the State.

In getting up a little book of suitable lessons for that purpose, the Superintendent will have spread out before him the whole range of the subject, with its great variety of rich and interesting topics—to cull from them just what is wanted to make an interesting and instructive First Book of Agriculture, suitable for our primary schools.

In schools of higher grades there will be no difficulty in giving the necessary instruction by a few well prepared lectures.

For example, could not children be taught one chief reason why our country has been so worn out and ruined, is because it has been ploughed too shallow, and up and down hill at that; and the soil thus worked up loose and fine in the cultivation of the crop has been in a few years washed away, and the field ruined forever. And there stands the very field right at the school house door, into which all the children can be

carried, and the truth of the lesson and the remedy for it, illustrated before their eyes.

Again, every crop takes from the ground a part of its fertility and strength. Every child knows that to be true as soon as it is told. And every child knows further, that if from year to year a series of crops are taken from the land, each one of them robbing it of a portion of its strength and fertility, and nothing is returned to replace what is taken away, all the strength of the land will at length be gone, and the field left on hand worn and worthless. Every child knows this to be true, because every child knows that if one bead is taken from the string every day, or one marble from the bag every day, and none put back again, that soon nothing will be left but an empty bag and a naked string: and there stands another old field right at hand, just on the other side of the school house, to illustrate this cardinal truth in agriculture.

Now sir, am I to be told that the fertile genius of North Carolina cannot get up a few proper lessons of simple but important truths like these?

Or, am I to be told, that children, who can learn and apply rules in the arithmetic, or English grammar, cannot understand these things? Or, that an instructor, who can learn and teach the one, cannot himself learn and teach the other also.

All children are agriculturists by nature. You may have seen a little girl who would not have a doll-baby: or a little boy who would not have a hatchet. You never saw a child, girl or boy, who would not have a garden when they could get it. When the spring time comes, they must plant the seed in the ground. I speak of country children, Mr. President. And I would encourage and cultivate this strong propensity of our nature, by giving them interesting and proper instruction. Understand these things in bed! They would delight in them.

Sir, only lodge these true, simple, and important principles, in the bosoms of our youth, before an evil practice to the contrary (derived from blind an ruinous imitation only, is fastened upon them, and becomes a habit, and you will have rendered the State a service of incalculable value. For in after life, as cultivators of the soil, they can never violate them, without offending their own sense of principle: and knowing at the same time that they are doing damage to their own property, and hurting instead of helping the common welfare. Ingraft the buds of instruction now upon the fresh shoots of the young mind, and my word for it, sir, they will grow and blossom and bear fruit.

This, sir, is no subject to halt or hesitate about. A great policy is to be considered and acted upon—adopted or rejected. If our agriculture is to be saved from ruin, it can only be done by bringing up the young in the knowledge of its few and simple elementary principles. Children begin, *as children*, to cultivate the land. They should be first instructed. No one can be expected to work well at any trade, or occupation, till he has first been taught something about it.

Sir, the improvement of our agriculture devolves upon us a great *State necessity*. Our lands and agriculture are burdened with an immense weight.

First. The whole population of the State must be fed and clothed and found houses to live in, and be supplied with the ordinary conveniences and comforts of life, from the fruits of the earth.

Secondly. The land must mainly support the government of the State, in all its departments and institutions. And that government entails upon us an enormous amount of taxation. Take what may be called the administration of the government proper. The salaries and pay of the very large number of officers, who are deemed necessary for its administration, would alone impose upon us an amount of taxation sufficient for an exhausted and impoverished people to bear.

Then in addition to that, the State constitution requires that all children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years, shall be educated—and at the public expense; which means taxation, and an immense sum of it.

The Constitution further requires, that all the insane, the deaf and dumb and blind, and all idiotic persons, shall be supported and taken care of at the public expense—which, again, means by taxation.

There are now a large number of deaf and dumb and blind children unprovided for. Of insane persons, not less than 500, for want of means are still unprovided for; and of idiots, not less than 1,000 are in the same helpless condition. Only 400 of these unfortunates could be received into the State Asylums last year, and that at an expense of $200 each. If the whole number should be provided for, as the Constitution humanely requires, an easy calculation gives you the sum of money which will be required for the purpose.

Now, sir, add to these indispensable heads of public charge the Penitentiary and other serious incidental items, ever arising, and the cap the whole with the perhaps equal amount of expense, which is necessary to carry out our complicated system of county government and administration, and you will have the aggregate sum of taxation which the people must bear. It will be observed, that I do not place upon the top of it, the immense mountain of State Debt—so-called.

And believe me, sir, it is agriculture which must mainly bear this immense burden. Money may avoid taxation in various ways. Land cannot escape from it. It must stand and take it. And that the resources of agriculture may adequately meet this great demand upon it, the cultivators of the soil must be educated in the great business of their lives. The fertility of our lands must be regularly increased instead of being regularly diminished. The State can never raise the vast sum necessary for the support of its institutions by taxation on unproductive lands. To tax such property is to destroy it.

Sir, begin by instructing the children of to-day, and in a few years we will have a whole population of educated farmers.

July 9th, 1873.

From "Methods of School Discipline."

The Discipline of the School.

Organization is the first business of the school-room, and nothing else should be attempted until this is accomplished. The object in view is, that systematic arrangement and uniformity which will secure good order and promote studiousness. To this end, the pupils should be so seated that they will appear uniform, and not disturb each other in the necessary movements of the day; the rogues should be separated, and every temptation to idleness and mischief removed. A complete division of time into periods for study, recitation, and play is also necessary. A time for disorder is, however, just as necessary as a time for study; hence the teacher must provide, not only regular recesses for freedom in the open air, but also occasional recesses from study (say for two minutes) for the purpose of opening the safety-valve of mischief, and giving opportunity to whisper, ask questions, leave seats, and attend to all other necessary irregularities, not allowed at other times. In this way, the least excuse for indulgence during the quiet hours of study and recitation is removed. The teacher can now insist upon perfect order, while order is the law.

CLASSES.

In this classification great pains should be taken to have as few classes as possible, and to have each pupil assigned to his appropriate sphere, where we will work easily and successfully, with his time fully occupied; and, to have each class control its own specific time and place of recitation, without change or interruption.

In the government of the school, the regulations necessary to secure order and proper discipline must not only be fixed and uniform, but fully made known to every pupil, that there may be concert of action and a harmonious working of all its members.

Every teacher should, therefore, at the opening of his school, announce and explain the principles and facts upon which it is to be governed. These necessary school laws must be strict, and promptly enforced. It is easier and more merciful to govern perfectly than partially. A system of discipline, to gain the respect of the pupils and accomplish its object, must be inflexible, earnest, strong, thorough. The very fact of such a government has a silent but powerful influence in preventing evil and securing obedience and fidelity.

THE TEACHER'S WILL SUPREME.

2*d*. *All school laws must be based upon authority.*—This is the very germ and only foundation of good government. It must be distinctly understood that persuasion may never take the place of authority in school management. When, however, the *right* to maintain authority is not questioned by the pupil, or after he has been subdued to obedience, we may persuade, invite, and win. But kindness cannot supply the place of authority. Obedience is not a voluntary compliance with a request, but

a hearty response to acknowlegded authority—an implicit yielding to a command. Such obedience, prompt and unreserved, is the duty of every pupil. This is a government, not of persuasion, not of reasons assigned, not of the will of a majority, but of one master. From this decision there may be an appeal, but disobedience never.

INSUBORDINATION TO AUTHORITY, A CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PRESENT DAY.

The present is an age of insubordination, and can we doubt that this has resulted from the loss of authority in the family and school? Parents and teachers have abandoned the principles of government established by our fathers. They no longer enforce obedience, but attempt to purchase it by a promised reward. Sugar-plums, money, or some other desired indulgence is offered, and given, as a condition of submission. Now, mark the effect of such discipline upon the child. Who conquers in this instance? The PUPIL, and not the MASTER. And he soon learns that disobedience is the best currency at his command to purchase the desired favor; hence his stubbornness becomes more persistent, and his impudence more intolerable, as he desires the greater reward. Insubordination becomes a habit, and he soon loses all respect for authority, and those who exercise it over him, and grows up in reckless disregard of the laws under which he lives. We have had fearful illustrations of the fact in the history of the family, school, and nation, during the last few years. School law has its disciplinary power and influence while yet unbroken, and when no penalties appear. Indeed the very object of school law is to prevent, and not to punish evil. The necessity of punishment as often results from the absence of rigid authority as from any other cause. And I assume it as an axiom, that, so far as the conduct of the pupil can affect the welfare of the school, he should be subject, at all times and everywhere, to the control of the teacher. If *he* is to be master of his situation, his jurisdiction must not be confined to school hours, nor the school room, but must extend equally to all the days and weeks of the term, and to every place where the pupil's influence may be felt for good or evil.

INDUSTRY AN AID TO DISCIPLINE.

3d. *Another important agency in school discipline is work.*—Both the master and his pupils must work. Indolence in him begets idleness and recklessness in them. Life, energy, and industry manifested by him will be at once reproduced in them. The teacher must work to fit himself for his high calling, and to elevate his profession. He must work for his school, to rouse and inspire his pupils, and to prepare himself for his daily teaching. Indeed, the true teacher is always reading, thinking, or acting for his school. He succeeds, also, in making his pupils work; not so much however, by direct effort, as through the influence of a well-managed and well governed school. With children of common mental and physical ability, it is not often necessary to enforce industry. It is the teacher's business, rather, to direct and control this activity, in a systematic process of self-culture and development.

STUDIES SHOULD BE ADAPTED TO SCHOLARS.

The studies pursued must be adapted to the capacity and standing of

each scholar; not so difficult as to cause discouragement, nor so easy as to allow idleness. His time must be fully occupied, and his energies severely tasked. If his lesson could be learned without effort his school life would so far be without profit; but industrious and laborious, he not only needs no outward discipline, but is sure of improvement.

Public opinion must also be employed to secure good order, control recklessness, subdue rebellion, and crush out the evil tendency of bad habits. Whatever is right and proper, and necessary to make a school, must be made popular. Whatever is wrong and of evil tendency must be made *unpopular*. This can be done, but the teacher must have *skill*, *patience*, and *perseverance*.

RECREATION ESSENTIAL TO DISCIPLINE.

5th. Mental and physical recreation are important disciplinary agencies.—The mind and body are inseparably connected. Hence mental culture cannot be successfully carried on without physical culture. Both mind and body must have recreation more than the ordinary recesses and holidays afford; and, as every teacher knows, there are certain hours and days when the fiend disorder seems to reign in the schoolroom. He cannot assign any reason, but the very atmosphere is pregnant with anarchy and confusion. And what can the teacher do to overcome the evil? He may tighten his discipline, but that will not bind the volatile essence of confusion. He may ply the usual energies of his administration, but resistance is abnormal. He may flog, but every blow uncovers the needle-points of fresh stings. He may protest and supplicate, scold and argue, inveigh and insist; the demon is not exorcised, nor even hit, but is only disturbed through fifty fretty and fidgety forms. He will encounter the mischief successfully only when he encounters it indirectly. Here applies the proposed remedy, mental and physical recreation. Let an unexpected change divert the attention of the pupils; let some general theme be introduced in a familiar lecture or exciting narrative; or, if nothing better is at hand, let all say the multiplication table or sing "Old Hundred," and the work is accomplished. "The room is ventilated of its restless contagion, and the furies are fled." Now add to this mental, the physical recreation of school-gymnastics, and the remedy is still more sure.

EXERCISE A LAW OF EDUCATION.

The law of development is thorough exercise. A "sound mind" is one whose faculties and powers have been called into harmonious action by patient and long-continued study; a "sound body" has been developed by the exercise of every one of its four hundred and forty-six muscles; and neither can be in sound condition while the other is diseased or uncultivated.

THE LAW OF KINDNESS.

6th. Kindness is another powerful agency in the management of a school.—By this, as exemplified in the life of the true teacher, I mean his uniform good will, earnest sympathy, and hearty generosity, habitually exercised toward his pupils. There is no force on earth so potent as

love. When it has possession of the human heart it is all-pervading and overpowering, and especially if brought to bear upon sympathetic childhood and youth.

THE TEACHER MUST RULE BY KINDNESS.

That teacher alone, who loves his pupils, has power to gain their love and confidence, which should be his chief reliance in school management. An affectionate pupil will confide in our judgment, respect our authority, and fear our displeasure. If we show him by our personal attention and kindness that we are his true friends, and that all our efforts are designed to secure his best good, and make him believe it, we hold him as by the power of enchantment; we have no further need of physical force as applied to him. He is held under another and higher law, which induces him to gratify our wishes and seek the best good of our school. We, as teachers, occupy for the time being the place of the parent, and we should, as far as possible, cherish the affection and manifest the interest and zeal of the true mother, who spends her life in loving and toiling for her children. But this kindness, which is an essential element in every true system of government, is not, and cannot be, a substitute for authority, or an obstacle to severity, when the good of the individual or the school demands it. The teacher must cherish an abiding love for his pupils, and that love is never more truly exercised than in inflicting necessary pain in the management of public affairs. Of the teacher's heart Shakspeare could not say, "It is too full of the milk of human kindness," if only he has enough of authority, firmness, and executive will. Without these, even love, as an element of school discipline, is sometimes powerless.

TEACHERS MUST HAVE POWER TO PUNISH.

7th. This brings me to consider the discipline of punishment.—I have spoken of the power of system, law, and kindness, in their silent but effective influence upon individuals and the school. I have spoken of the means and methods of preventing evil. I come now to the penalties to be inflicted when crime has been committed. Wholesome laws will be violated under every system of school management. The question to be settled is, should the government of the school be positive and efficient? If so, the master must have the right, disposition, and power to inflict punishment when necessary. If this right is denied, or this power withheld, the government of the school is at the mercy of circumstances; it cannot be sustained. In the dispensation of penalties, professional knowledge and wise discrimination are requisite. The circumstances connected with the offense must be carefully studied, and a distinction always made between willful and unintentional wrong. The isolated act of transgression does not indicate the degree of guilt incurred, nor the kind of punishment to be inflicted. The presence or absence of palliating circumstances; the motives which generated the act; the present views and feelings of the offending pupil, must *all* be taken into the account. The master should never, therefore, threaten a specific punishment for anticipated offenses. No two cases of transgression will be exactly alike, and hence the kind and degree of punishment should be va-

ried as the case demands. But the good disciplinarian seldom resorts to severe punishment in the government of his school; yet he never relinquishes his right to punish, as circumstances require. Nor does he regard severity, when necessary, as an evil to be deplored. It is indeed a sore evil that mortification has so endangered the life of the patient that the limb must be amputated; but it is not an evil that you have at hand surgical skill and suitable instruments to perform an operation. It is indeed a misfortune that any child or pupil has become so demoralized and reckless as to incur the penalties of the law; but Solomon's rod, which has restored him to obedience and duty, is a blessing whose influence will be felt and acknowledged by the offender as long as he lives.

PUNISHMENT NOT THE "LAST RESORT."

Nor is severe punishment to be regarded as the "last resort." When it may be inflicted at all, it is the first resort, and the true remedy. Allow me to illustrate: A skillful physician is called to prescribe for a patient, sick almost unto death. He sees, at a glance, that only one remedy will cure, and that must be administered promptly. Now the question is, shall that powerful medicine be given at once, or as "the last resort," after every mild remedy has failed? If the doctor resorts to herb-drinks and tonics in the case supposed, he is a quack, and his patient will die while the tender-hearted simpleton is experimenting upon him. But the "*calomel*" is given, and the patient recovers. So with punishment. It may be mild or severe; each kind is appropriate as a remedy for specific evils. But if the case is one that requires great severity, that kind of punishment must be inflicted promptly and faithfully. "Spare the rod and spoil the child," under such circumstances. Much has been said and written upon corporeal punishment, and moral suasion, but their appropriate use in school discipline is seldom understood, as it seems to me.

(*To be continued.*)

Extract from "Circular of Information of the Bureau of Education, April, 1872."

THE RELATION OF EDUCATION TO LABOR.

The relation of education to labor is a question which constantly appeals to the majority of the citizens of this republic of laborers.

The education given in what is known as the American common-school system, by which training in the rudiments of learning is sought to be given to every child in the community, though generally assented to, is not always accepted without opposition, nor does it always receive that hearty support from all classes which is essential to its complete success. That in this respect the interest of the poorest citizen is identical with that of the wealthiest is not always realized either; and yet it would seem that but little of investigation or consideration was needed to satisfy both classes of this truth.

Again, the feeling that the demand of our modern civilization requires for our children some other and more practical knowledge than simply that of the "three R's," has been for a long time growing.

The community blindly realizes that, in return for its liberal expenditures for the education of its children, something more is needed to prepare them for future usefulness than is given in our present course; that our common-schools should in some greater measure prepare their pupils for the practical work of life; that the motives for attendance should be increased; that the purpose of a common-school education, being the training of all the children of the community for useful citizens, is not fully met. For it is not enough that the child is taught to read of the knowledge of others; all his faculties need to be so trained as to best fit him to take his own part in the varied avocations of life, and this training, so far as his period of attendance will permit, should be begun in the common-school.

The interest in kindergarten, object-teaching, technical, art, and scientific schools, arises from this dissatisfaction with traditionary training of the ordinary schools, and because they are regarded as an attempt toward a solution of the problem.

If the educational character of our workingmen is to be raised, it must be by the training of their children, in the common-schools, in those habits and that knowledge which will make them more skillful, methodical, and efficient workers in any avocation they may adopt. If it was felt that the common-schools did this to the fullest extent and in the best manner, it would surely not be so difficult as now to retain the children of laborers in the higher classes.

In this day, when so many youths are shut out from the opportunity of learning any useful trade, the necessity for in some measure supplying this knowledge, and fitting the boy or girl to become a self-supporting, producing member of society, is forced upon the community.

As a certain, preliminary, common course of study is deemed useful for those who later in their course pursue separate special courses of training to fit them for their various professions, so it is thought by some that a certain preliminary training in practical knowledge is possible for our public school children, giving to them some fitness for the work of life without in the least diminishing that elementary knowledge of letters which is justly held indispensable.

In the fierce international industrial rivalries of our day, no nation can hold its own that suffers its artisans to deteriorate. No real improvement of any class or any people is long possible where the training of the children is neglected. As our own country becomes more populous, the struggle for existence grows fiercer, and to meet the demands of life successfully the citizen needs more thorough preparation. Is it beyond the power of the common-schools to afford this—to fit our children for the demands of the life they are to live, the work they are to do, the conditions of the world about?

The problems of supply and demand, of capital and labor, that have troubled the Old World, come up in the New, and grow more and more imperative.

Knowledge, and the wisdom that comes from knowledge, will give the "power" to compel their solution without injury either to the individual or the community.

Can this knowledge be gained by teaching the children a modicum of spelling, reading, and arithmetic; to use deftly the parts of speech, but with no teaching of the "cunning hand;" by training a people to words rather than works?

Present Condition of Education Among the Working Classes.

In "The Reign of Law," by the Duke of Argyle, there is a significant chapter, under the title of "Law in Politics," in which the writer, reasoning from the broadest postulates of the English economic school, while sustaining in trade, production, and exchange the doctrine of free competition, yet finds, also, that there is the same principle, which he holds to be deduced from divine and natural order, more than equal warrant for the use of restraint over it by government, through the operation of the collective will as embodied in law, when the application of this principle of free competition interferes with the welfare of men and women, either by retarding and arresting their higher development, or by excluding any portions of society from the means through which such development may be achieved. The author says: "There are certain results for the attainment of which the natural instincts of individual men not only may be trusted, but *must* be trusted as the best and, indeed, the only guide. There are other results of which, as a rule, those instincts will take no heed whatever, and for the attainment of which, if they are to be attained at all, the higher faculties of our nature must oppose their will in authoritative expressions of human law. In all these operations which have for their immediate result the getting of wealth, there is a sagacity and cunning in the instincts of labor and in the love of gain compared to which all legislative wisdom is ignorance and folly. But the instincts of labor, having for their conscious purpose the acquisition of wealth, are instincts which under the stimulus and necessities of modern society, are blind to all other results whatever. They override even the love of life; they silence even the fear of death. * * * If, therefore, there be some things desirable or needful for a community other than the acquisition of wealth, if mental ignorance and physical degeneracy be evils dangerous to social and political prosperity, then those results cannot, and must not, be trusted to the instincts of individual men." The author then proceeds to show that the motives dictating the course of individuals in this regard are always imperious in their nature. The individual will is too powerless to contend with them. The motives that arise from the conditions of society are often overpowering. "These constitute an aggregate of power, tending in one direction, which makes the resulting action of

mind as certain as the action of inanimate force." The Duke of Argyle applies this rule to the conditions of English labor under the high-pressure system of manufacturing production, which scientific economy and organized industry have wrought out. He regards it as absolutely necessary for society to regulate such operations and prevent their evils wherever men and women are concerned. "Power to control such evils has been given to man, and he is bound to use it." This argument is introductory to a defense of the English factory acts, restricting the hours of labor, regulating the employment of women and children, and directing and enforcing the means of education by such instrumentalities as compulsory attendance, half-time schools, and all the other ameliorative processes which Great Britain is slowly realizing are so much more potent toward the solution of her terrible problem of pauperism than attempts at repression, all of which have so signally failed.

GROWING IGNORANCE AMONG FACTORY OPERATIVES.

What more striking evidence can be afforded than this, of the economic and political value of such education as is directly related to the training of skilled labor? In other words, in the United States we must take this matter of technical instruction into account, as a necessary constituent of any comprehensive system of education, or find ourselves lagging sadly behind, alike materially and morally. Without it we shall lose our place as a leading nation. Such facts as these presented in reports made by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics are pregnant proofs of the existence of marked tendencies to mere machine-labor, and of the substitution of a coarse and illiterate laboring population in sections where, a generation since, we found employed one vigorous and intelligent, "native and to the manner born." The last report from that bureau speaks of the great change in the character of the agricultural population of New England, "by the substitution of ignorant and unskilled foreign labor for the intelligent school-taught labor of" a former period.

It gives startling proofs of this change in other employments. The growing ignorance among factory operatives is a prominent feature of the testimony collected. In one Massachusetts establishment, out of a working force of 1,600 persons, there were 500 who could neither read nor write. In the statistics of 73 woolen-mills, it appears that among their employees were 182 wholly illiterate adults; while out of 464 children employed, 284 were reported who had not been sent to school. It is estimated that there are 20,000 illiterate children growing up in the city of New York. These are eager recruits for the sad army of the "dangerous classes." In Massachusetts it is quite evident that the alarming increase of an illiterate population is largely due to the over-long hours of labor, and, as a consequence, physical inability for study. The English factory-acts scrupulously guard against this abuse. Half-time schools must be organized in connection with all establishments where the young are employed. Three hours per day are made mandatory. Children, allowed to be employed at all, work five hours and a half per day for five days in the week, and three hours and a half on the sixth; in all thirty-one laboring hours per week. Eighteen hours per week are

passed in the school-room. In Massachusetts, however, the working-day for the factory hand is eleven hours, sixty-six per week, for adult and child alike. No half-time school is established by law, though three are in operation. No system of factory inspection prevails. These principles of British legislation have been applied by Parliament to all employments in which children are engaged, whether in factory, shop, or house. Of the value of the half-time schools in England, abundant testimony is given. The truth is, that Great Britain is making most strenuous efforts to not only reach but rival the skill of her industrial competitors. The usual argument made there for all such efforts is the profit it will bring; the ease with which the world's trade will be commanded, and that supremacy as the "workshop of the world," which thereby Great Britain will be enabled to maintain. In America, where our chief end and purpose must necessarily be the making of better men and women—citizens and sovereigns better fitted to fulfill the greater obligations a republic imposes on its people—we can afford to, nay, must, put the argument on loftier and nobler grounds.

WORKING-CLASS EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

The extract given is from evidence before a royal commission of inquiry into this subject:

"The contrast between the work-people of Saxony and England engaged in the same trade is almost humiliating; I have had statistics taken of work-shops and rooms in factories in this district, and the frightful ignorance they reveal is disheartening and appalling. In Saxony, our manager, an Englishman of superior intelligence, has never met, in seven years, with a workman who cannot read and write—not in the limited and imperfect manner in which the majority of the English artisans read and write, but with a freedom and familiarity which enable them to enjoy reading, and to conduct their correspondence in a creditable and often superior style. I am of opinion that the English workman is gradually losing the race, through the superior intelligence which foreign governments are carefully developing in their artisans. If we are to maintain our position in industrial competition, we must oppose to this national organization one equally effective and complete; if we continue the fight with our present voluntary system, we shall be defeated. Generations hence, we shall be struggling with ignorance, squalor, pauperism, and crime; but with a system of national education, made compulsory, and supplemented with art and industrial education, I believe, within twenty years, England would possess the most intelligent and inventive artisans in the world."

Dr. Lyon Playfair declared, in his report on the Paris Exposition of 1867, that the one cause of British decadence therein was "that France, Prussia, Austria, Belgium, and Switzerland possess good systems of industrial education for the masters and managers of manufactories and workshops, and England possesses none." More than that, even, is the fact that the boys and girls of the countries named are trained to skilled labor from childhood. They are systematically taught to be useful. There is a fair attempt made, chiefly as an investment on the part of the

controlling classes, to impart what Mr. Scott Russell, the well-known engineer, says is meant by "technical education;" "not that general education which we all ought to have, and which helps to make us intelligent, able, good men, but that special education in our calling which should fit and enable each of us to discharge in the best manner the special narrow round of duty by which each citizen fills his own personal place in social life."

As is said of the canton Zurich, Switzerland, we ought to be able to say that our "whole system is most scientifically constructed from beginning to end; and it is as practically adapted to all the wants of an industrial community as it is scientific in its plan." How completely provided for is this Swiss community may be realized from the fact that, among other advantages, it has supplementary or repetition schools, in which apprentices and youth over fifteen, who work in shop, mill, or yard, attend one day or two half days per week, in order to freshen their studies and acquire new ones. Therein "they have every facility for obtaining technical instruction suited to their respective trades and occupations." The teachers are carefully trained at special seminaries. The simplest object-lessons are all prepared for this purpose—the training of the hand and eye as well as the brain. In the Zurich schoolhouses may be found during the hours of attendance all the children of the canton. In Lausanne, a teacher was puzzled to reply to the question of an English tourist, who asked what steps were taken if parents failed to send their children. He said, at last, such a thing never occurred there. The consequence is that, as in Germany, all are educated to a considerable degree, and are especially trained to practical life.

EDITORIAL.

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A WORD OR TWO TO THOSE INTERESTED IN EDUCATION.

In presenting the Educational Department of our magazine to the reading public, we know that we are supplying to some extent a want much felt in the State. Educators have long desired a medium of direct communication through which parents and guardians could be reached, and the masses educated to the importance of schools, and the great necessity for sustaining them. The friend of popular education recognizes the necessity of such a medium, in order that the requisite interest in our public schools may be fostered and cherished,

and that the people may be taught to see the great—the vital importance of a more widely diffused, a more efficient and better system of public instruction, and that all may know that to educate the masses is cheaper than to support jails, penitentiaries, &c.,—whose walls enclose mainly the vicious and ignorant. It is certain that ignorance and vice very often go hand in hand, and that just in proportion as you educate the masses, you lessen the criminal dockets of the country, empty your places of punishment, and reduce the taxes of the people. A generally diffused knowledge of the facts, illustrated by frequent reference to statistical tables gathered in this and other counties, would do much to dispel the prejudice, which largely prevails in many sections, to taxation for the purpose of keeping up the Public Schools of the State. When once properly enlightened upon the subject there would be a manifest improvement in our entire system ; enemies of to-day would become the fast friends of to-morrow ; the taxpayer would cheerfully pay the necessary taxes, because he would see that it was his interest to do so ; the funds thus raised would be properly and judiciously expended ; and our Public Schools would become the pride and boast of every section of North Carolina. To aid in diffusing the necessary information, and to give the means of disseminating correct and advanced views upon the subject of Education, we offer to all interested these pages, trusting that our motives may be properly appreciated, and that we may have the hearty co-operation and assistance of every man and woman in the State, engaged in the noble profession of a teacher, and of all others who believe, as we do, that virtue and intelligence, if not inseparable, are nearly allied ; and that ignorance and vice are closely related to each other.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Upon this subject which has been discussed at great length, and with much heat in many of the countries of Europe, and in many of the States and sections of this country, we append two articles. The one giving a brief "Historical sketch of Compulsory Education" and the other an adverse decision upon the subject by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

We are not prepared, in the present condition of our affairs, to give our assent to the doctrine, and though we cordially invite discussion upon the subject, and shall from time to time, publish such temperate

articles, for and against the system, as may be interesting or instructive, with the present lights before us, we are opposed to all legislation, looking to the enforcement of compulsory attendance upon our Public Schools. For the present, at least, we think this matter should be left to teachers, parents and guardians.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

For a clearer understanding of this subject it is well to inquire what nations have adopted the compulsory system, and how has that system been enforced. It is not a novel expedient, nor the decree of despotic governments. It dates from the era of Solon, and is incorporated in the legislation of the most enlightened European nations. For the facts in this sketch we are indebted again to the essay of Doctor Gottschick and the report of M. Duruy. The laws of Solon prescribed "that every man should have his son instructed in music and gymnastics."

In Sparta, according to the laws of Lycurgus, the State took the education of children, from their seventh year, entirely into its own hands.

Charlemagne founded primary schools and compelled the children of all his courtiers to attend them.

Martin Luther said, "It is my opinion that the government ought to *compel* parents to send their children to school." It is a characteristic of the reformers that they considered the school an essential instrument in the service of God. Attendance upon catechism was compulsory, and for every child found in the street, during the hour of religious instruction, the parents had to pay a fine, which went into the poor-box.

In 1649, the synod of Wurtemburg made attendance at school compulsory, under penalty of a fine. In 1787 this attendance was required from the sixth to the fourteenth year.

In Saxony the law of 1773 made the attendance at school compulsory from the fifth to the fourteenth year, and provided that children who went to service before their fourteenth year should attend school two hours daily at the expense of their masters. The law of 1804 was more stringent and imposed a heavy fine upon delinquents. A similar law was enacted in Bavaria in 1802.

In France, says M. Duruy, "Compulsory education is ancient and of noble origin." In 1795 it it was ordered that all children throughout the republic should be compelled to attend school; but this regulation, like many others during that sad period, remained a dead-letter, nor was it revived by the admirable law of 1833, nor the more recent law of 1850. The attendance at school is consequently very irregular, nor was the late Emperor able to prevent it. The consequence of this has been signally exemplified by late events.

In Prussia compulsory education has been more efficiently enforced, and its practical results can be easily computed. The first attempt at more regular attendance at school was in 1658. This was repeated in 1716. By a regulation of August 12, 1763, it was ordered that all children be sent to school from the fifth to the fourteenth year. This order revived in 1794, and in 1819 severe penalties were imposed. The result

is that in 1864, out of three million children of school-age, only 130,000 did not attend school, and an officer at Potsdam, having in charge the examination of recruits for the army, received in the space of twelve years only three soldiers who could neither read nor write. In country districts where children live farther than two miles from the school, they are not obliged to attend before the completion of the sixth year ; when the distance is greater, not before the seventh year. Similar laws prevail in all the German States.

In Sweden, Norway and Denmark, parents who do not send their children to school are subject to a fine, and, either from this cause or the conviction of the value of education, out of 385,000 Swedish children in 1862, only 9,131 were uninstructed.

In all Switzerland, except four cantons, education is obligatory. In Zurich the school age extends from five to sixteen, inclusive. Not only parents and guardians, but also masters of trades are required to have children attend school. In the canton of Berne, young soldiers must read, write, and solve ordinary examples in arithmetic, or attend school in the barracks. Ordinarily not more than three or five in a hundred are of this class. M. Baudouin, the French school commissioner to Switzerland in 1865, says: "When one travels in this country, not to admire the beauty of the landscapes, but to examine its institutions, and to seek counsel in results, he has no need to look at territorial limits to know that he is passing from a canton in which education has been neglected, into another in which it has been carefully cultivated."

In view of the amount of gross ignorance that has so far prevailed in England, the two extremes of the most stolid ignorance and the highest culture existing in close contact, many influential Englishmen have publicly declared that the remedy is to be found in compulsory education.

ADVERSE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has discharged from custody a boy who had been committed to the reform school of Chicago, on the plea that the good of society required he should be sent to said school for instruction, employment and reformation. The case will be found in the American Law Register, June, 1871, and is worthy of attentive perusal, involving as it does the whole subject of the rights of parents and society to the care and custody of children. The opinion of the court is followed by annotations which not only approve the decision but regard it as striking a fatal blow at the very foundation of the entire superstructure of legislative moral reform and compulsory popular education. Under this decision, the writer thinks "the truant laws will come to a speedy and most inglorious termination." The battle seems thus to have been joined between the advocates and opponents of a compulsory system. "All classes of men and women, too, may now keep their own children at home and educate them in their own way." They may have sectarian education or no education if the parent so elects.

We make the following extracts from these annotations: "The principle of the absorption of the child in, and its complete subjection to the despotism of the State, is wholly inadmissible in the civilized world."

"The education of children is a branch of parental duty, and the municipal law should not disturb this relation except for the strongest reasons."

"The absorption of this relation" by the State "would not only tend to wither motive to action, but necessarily in time alienate the father's natural affections."

"If a father imprisoned his child for one year, the majesty of the law would frown upon the unnatural act. Can the State exceed the power of the parent, except in punishing crime?"

"If, without crime, without the conviction of any offense, the children of the State are to be confined for the good of society, then society had better be reduced to its original elements, and free government acknowledged a failure."

The opinion of the court asks, "Why should children, only guilty of misfortune, be deprived of liberty without due process of law? The boy is deprived of a father's care, committed for an uncertain time, branded as a prisoner."

"Other means of a milder character, other laws less in restraint of liberty, would better accomplish the reformation of the depraved and infringe less upon inalienable rights."

This decision of the highest tribunal of one of the great Northwestern States is regarded by the annotator as "a move in the right direction," and he bids the courts "God speed in a great and good work." He has no sympathy with "the reformers who invoke the aid of force and compulsion." He regards the decision "a salutary warning and admonition to those who believe legislative authority sufficient to compel every citizen to accept their own faith and practice.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

During the pendency of the Civil Rights Bill in the Senate of the United States, Judge Merrimon in an able and exhaustive speech upon the subject, read a letter from Alexander McIver, Esq., State Superintendent of Public Instruction for North Carolina. In his view of the result of the passage of that bill upon the Public Schools of North Carolina, we heartily concur with Mr. McIver. It would sound the death knell of our entire Public School system, and every true friend of popular education should cry, Halt!

This is the text of the letter as read by Senator Merrimon:

RALEIGH, N. C., January 30, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your favor of the 28th instant. I inclose by mail copies of the school law and of my last annual report.

It will be seen by reference to sections 20, 24, 26 and 30 of the law, and to the rules and regulations adopted by the State Board of Education, that like provisions in all respects are made for the education of the two races, but in separate schools. You will find in my report an ac-

count of the Educational Convention held in this city in July last ; and also a notice of the city school bill, which is still pending before the General Assembly.

No legislation in favor of mixed schools has ever been attempted in this State. Public sentiment on this subject is all one way. Opposition to mixed schools is so strong, so ingrained in the thoughts and opinions of the people, that if they are free to choose between mixed schools and no schools they will prefer the later. The friends of education in the State would deprecate and most sincerely deplore any Congressional legislation which might tend to force mixed schools upon the people.

We are looking with great interest to the action of the present Congress on Education. I think it would be well to aid both higher and common school education in the States. If any action or resolution of the General Assembly now in session would be of any advantage to the friends of the education bill now pending in Congress please inform me.

Very truly, yours,
ALEX. McIVER,
Sup't. of Public Instruction.

Hon. A. S. MERRIMON.

THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

There seems to be a great desire on the part of teachers and others to secure some modification of the "Rules" for the distribution of this fund. It would be well if all who are corresponding on this subject were apprised of the fact that these "Rules" (we are so informed by Mr. McIver, the present Superintendent of Public Instruction) were adopted in the lifetime of Mr. Peabody, were submitted to and approved by him, and that there is very little likelihood that any changes, however desirable some may seem to parties interested, will be made for a long time to come.

That all may know what those "Rules" are, and that they may know when and how they are entitled to participate in the great benefits to be derived from that fund, we append them and invite all who desire to secure for the Public Schools of their section a participation in the fund to see to it that, in every particular, the requirements are complied with, as in no other way can or will the fund be distributed:

RULES FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

Donations are not made to Colleges, Academies, or any private, sectarian, or charity schools. There will be paid for well regulated Public Free Schools, continued about ten months of the year, and having a regular attendance of not less than

100 pupils, averaging daily 85 per cent	$ 300.
150 pupils, averaging daily 85 per cent	450.
200 pupils, averaging daily 85 per cent	600.
250 pupils, averaging daily 85 per cent	800.
300 pupils, averaging daily 85 per cent	1,000.

In doubtful cases of attendance, the average number decides the question. The amount appropriated for larger numbers, in cities cannot be fixed, but must depend on circumstances. The people are to pay for current expenses at least twice, and usually three times as much as they receive from the fund, and bear all the expense of erecting, repairing and furnishing school houses. They are to grade their schools and provide a teacher for every fifty pupils. It is necessary that applications for assistance be made through the Superintendent of each State, near the beginning of the school year. No claim for a share of the fund can be admitted where a special contract has not been previously made.

All applications for assistance should be made as early as practicable after the beginning of the school year, July 1st, and forwarded to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C. Each application must show upon its face :

1. The race for which the school is intended.

2. The names of school house, township and county in which the school is to be taught, the name of the nearest postoffice, the names of the principal and assistant teachers, of the educational association, or trustees and school committee who have charge of the school, and the number of pupils actually enrolled.

3. That the school is a free public school, to be continued ten months of the school year.

4. That the school is graded, naming the several grades and branches taught in each.

5. That the amount subscribed by the people, and the amounts which will be received from the public school funds and from other sources, counted together, will be at least double, or more than double the sum asked for from the Peabody Education Fund.

For the purpose of establishing Peabody schools, I earnestly recommend and advise that the school districts be as large as practicable ; that two or three districts be thrown together where they are small, or that the township be adopted as a district. Schools for colored children will receive the same assistance as schools for white children, and upon the same terms. Two schools in the same village or township cannot be counted as one school. The different departments however of a graded school may be taught in separate rooms or in separate houses.

The contract for assistance is always made with the association, trustees, or school committee who have the school in charge ; it is never made with the teacher. Each application should be signed by the School Committee and be approved by the Chairman of the Board of Examiners and the Chairman and Secretary of the County Board of Education.

The principal teacher should report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction full statistics of the school on or before the last day of each half term of twenty weeks.

Every applicant for the amount promised must give full assurance that all the rules for the distribution of the Peabody Education Fund have been or will be complied with. This assurance must be given and signed by the School Committee and Chairman of the Board of Examiners, and by the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer of the County Board of Education.

ALEX. McIVER, Sup't. Pub. Inst'n.

A FAIR PROPOSITION—MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL.

If the Presidents of our Colleges, and the Principals of our Academies, High Schools, and other Institutions of Learning, male and female, will prepare and furnish to us for publication an authentic and impartial account of the rise, progress and present condition of their respective Colleges and Schools, with a cut of their buildings, we will take pleasure in laying their communications before our readers. No better plan for advertising those institutions could be devised, as our magazine has a growing circulation, already embracing every county in the State.

The embellishments will add to the attractiveness of our pages, and the descriptive and statistical information contained in the articles will be in exact accord with the object contemplated by us in establishing this department of our magazine—who will be the first to respond to our proposition?

GIVE US AN EXCHANGE, BRETHREN.

We send our magazine to every newspaper in the State whose address is known to us. We hope all will exchange with us, and that our editorial brethren will give us such notice as they may think the merits of our publication are entitled to. With those who will give our Prospectus one or more insertions, we will reciprocate by keeping the title, name of editor, place of publication, and terms of their respective papers permanently in our advertising columns.

We invite attention to advertisements to be found in this issue.

The Agricultural House of Geo. Allen & Co., advertised on 2d page of cover, is one of the institutions of the State, favorably known all over the Eastern section, and in many other portions of the State.

The State Agricultural Fair to be held in Raleigh for the week beginning Oct. 12th—see advertisement, 3d page of cover. Will receive a more fitting notice in the October number of our magazine.

HO! FOR THE SEASHORE.

—o—

Blue Fishing at Beaufort, N. C.

—o—

Buy a Return Ticket and Try It!

The Season Lasts until October!

For the delightful and exciting sports of catching blue fish, mackerel, etc., WITHOUT BAIT, in a boat under full sail, TROLLING ON OLD OCEAN.

To those fond of dog and gun, Beaufort offers great attractions.

First class bar, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, etc., attached to the hotel.

Atlantic Hotel,
Beaufort, N. C.,
Geo. W. Challotte, Prop'r.

Front Street House,
Beaufort, N. C.,
Thos. S. Robbins, Sup't.

The Triumph Washer.

SIMPLEST! CHEAPEST!! BEST!!!
Price $3 Dollars.

This Machine is a marvel of Simplicity,
and yet possesses all the advantages of the most complicated and costly Washing Machine.

THE TRIUMPH

has only been known in North Carolina for more than sixty days and yet it challenges its competitors to show a combined List of sales amounting in number to one-third of that made by the Proprietors.

We have in our possession testimonials of the most flattering character, showing beyond the shadow of a doubt, that THE TRIUMPH must take the place of all other Washing Machines.

We are offering the most liberal and satisfactory terms to active men and women who will make it a business to sell our machines.

Four-fifths of the territory remains untouched, and now is the time to apply for Agencies and County Rights. Take hold now before your more enterprising neighbor reaps the harvest.

Address,
WALKER & WATSON,
Sole Proprietors for N. C.,
Newbern, N. C.

Insurance Agency.

WM. H. FINCH,
General Manager

PENN MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1847. Purely Mutual.

Assets, - $4,125.000

Dividends have been made annually since 1849.

Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third year.

Six reasons why you should insure in the *PENN MUTUAL:*

1st. Because it ts one of the oldest companies in the country, and past the day of experiments.

2d. Because it is a purely mutual company. Every policy-holder is a member of the Company, entitled to all its advantages and privileges, having a right to vote at all elections for trustees, and thus has an influence in its management.

3d. Because it has the largest accumulated fund of any Life Insurance Company in the State of Pennsylvania.

4th. Because by ecomical management, its rate of expenses to total income is far below the average of Life Companies. (See Official Insurance Report.)

5th. Because it has declared more dividends in number, and of a larger average percentage than any company in the United States.

6th. Because it is liberal in its management, prompt in its settlements, safe beyond a contingency, and its rates are as low as any first-class Company in the country.

Principal Features.—Small expenses, absolute security, large return premiums, prompt payment of losses, and liberality to be insured.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNER, Ass't Vice Pres, & Actuary.
H. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.

Liberal arrangements made with intelligent canvassers.

GENERAL AGENTS:
WM. D. SPRUILL, Franklinton.
ROBERTS & HENDERSON, Newbern.
GEO. M. SCOTT, Elizabeth City.
PAUL W. CRUTCHFIELD, Special Ag't

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Dan-R. W., N. C. Division & North-western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABBLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, July 26, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	7.45 p. m.	8.35 a. m.
" Air-Line Jun'n,	8.15 "	8.56 "
" Salisbury,	10.44 "	10.54 "
" Greensboro',	2.15 a. m.	1.15 p m.
" Danville,	5.13 "	3.36 "
" Dundee,	5.25 "	3.48 "
" Burkeville,	11.30 "	
Arrive Richmond,	2.22 p. m.	11.04 p. m

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Richmond,	1.38 p. m.	11.45 p. m.
" Burkeville,	4.41 "	2.52 a m.
" Dundee,	9.25 "	8.33 "
" Danville,	9.39 "	8.37 "
" Greensboro',	12.20 a. m.	11.15 "
" Salisbury,	3.15 "	1.35 p. m.
" Air Line Junct'n,	6.15 "	3 50 "
Arrive at Charlotte,	6.22 a. m.	3.55 "

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.
STATIONS.	MAIL.	MAIL.
	Read down.	
Leave Greensboro',	2 15 a. m.	Arr 11.15 a m.
" Co Shops,	4.00 "	L've 10.00 "
" Raleigh,	8.10 "	" 5.41 "
Arr. Goldsboro',	10.50 "	L've 2.30 p. m.
		Read up.

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

(SALEM BRANCH.)

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPRESS.
Leave Greensboro',	2 00 a. m.	3 00 p. m.
Arrive at Salem,	3 30 "	4.50 "
Leave Salem,	10.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m
Arr. at Greensboro',	11 30 "	9.45 "

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 5.41 P. M connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of tickets as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro' connect at Greensboro' with Mail Trains to or from points North or South.

Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leaves Richmond at 9.42 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.35 p. m , leave Burkeville at 4 35 a. m , arrive at Richmond 7.58 a. m.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond, (without change)

Papers that have arrangements to advertise the schedule of this company will please print as above.

For further information address

S. E. ALLEN,
Gen'l Ticket Agent,
Greensboro', N. C.

T. M. R. TALLCOTT,
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

NORTH CAROLINA
State Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital, - $200,000

At the end of the First Fiscal Year has issued over 900 Policies without sustaining a single loss.

Prudent, economical and energetic management has made it

A Successful Corporation.

This Company issues every desirable form of Policies at as low rates as any other

FIRST CLASS COMPANY

Imposes no useless restriction upon residence or travel.

Has a fixed paid up value on all policies after two annual payments.

Its entire assets are loaned and

Invested at Home.

to foster and encourage Home Enterprise.

Thirty days grace allowed in the payment of Premiums.

With these facts before them will the people of North Carolina continue to pay annually thousands upon thousands of dollars to build up Foreign Companies, when they can secure insurance in a Company equally reliable and every dollars premium they pay be loaned and invested in our own State, and among our own people ?

D. T. CARRAWAY,
District Agent, Newbern, N. C.

Atlantic, Tennesse and Ohio R. R

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Charlotte, N. C., May 19th, 1874.

On and after Wednesday, May 20th, the following schedule will be run over this Road:

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Statesville, at	6.00 a. m.
Leave Davidson College,	8.01 "
Arrive at Charlotte,	9.35 ".

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Charlotte at	3.25 p. m
Leave Davidson College,	6.04 "
Arrive at Statesville,	7.00 "

All charges must be pre-paid on Freight offered for shipment to Section House, Henderson, Alexandria and Caldwell's. These being "Flag Stations," the Company is not liable for any loss or damage to freight after it is unloaded, at either of the above points.

No freight will be received by Agents, or forwarded unless the name of Consignee, and destination is distinctly marked thereon.

J. J. GORMLEY,
Superintendent.

1874. State Fair. 1874.

FOURTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

N. C. Agricultural Society,

WILL BE HELD AT

Raleigh, October 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, '74.

Grand Re-Union of Planters, Mechanics, Manufacturers, &c.

$12,000 IN PREMIUMS.

Extraordinary inducements to Exhibitors. Beautiful Grounds, Magnificent Buildings, all Peculiarly Suited to the Convenience of Exhibitors and Visitors; indeed the Best in the South.

Finest display of Blooded Stock, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, &c., ever seen in the South will be made at this Fair.

Sales of Cattle and other Blooded Stock at Auction on the grounds.

Trials of Speed and Bottom including Hurdle Races, will be made every day during the Fair.

Best Race Track in the South.

Machinery of every class in operation on the Ground. There will be a Grand Military Display, of Elegantly Uniformed Companies from all parts of the South.

The Most Liberal Railroad Arrangements ever offered to Exhibitors and Visitors.

Articles for Exhibition transported free, except when intended for sale at the Fair.

Fare for Visitors, one-and-a-half cents per mile, each way.

Daily Excursion Trains from all Points.

Special Trains from the City to the Fair Grounds every fifteen minutes. Fare, only Ten Cents.

Representative Fair of the South!

A HEARTY WELCOME TO ALL.

Single admission to the Grounds, - - - 50 cents.
Single admission for children under 12 years. 25 "

Send for Premium List and Rules and Regulations, &c.

THOS. M. HOLT, President.

R. T. FULGHUM, Secretary.

LIBRARY OF
THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLI
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Our Living and Our Dead.

Prospectus of Magazine.

RALEIGH, N. C., September, 1874.

"***Our Living and Our Dead***" will hereafter be published as a MONTHLY MAGAZINE, containing 96 pages of reading matter at $3 per year *in advance*. It will embrace three prominent departments—Historical, Descriptive and Statistical, and Educational.

The Historical Department.

One of the chief objects of the Magazine will be to publish the Record that North Carolina and her gallant soldiers made in the late "War between the States," to gather the material for the use of the future historian, and to perpetuate the memory of those brave men, officers and privates, living or dead, who shed imperishable glory upon their native State.

The Descriptive and Statistical Department.

The Magazine will contain sketches of every section, county, city and town of the State, written by competent and well-informed persons, *thus making it pre eminently a State periodical, in which all classes of our citizens should take interest and pride.*

The Educational Department.

This department of the Magazine will include every feature usually found in first class journals devoted to the subject, and especial care will be taken to arouse our people to the vital importance of Education in a social, political and moral point of view. To our public school system much attention will be paid.

The Magazine will take the place of the newspaper, having the same title, published by me during the past twelve months.

S. D. POOL.

Address: "OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD," Raleigh, N. C.